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Senate Unit Sees White House Plot 'To Defraud U.S.'

By John M. Crewdon

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—A "concerted and concealed" plot by White House officials in 1973 to divert resources of the executive branch to help President Nixon's re-election campaign may be announced to a criminal "conspiracy to defraud the United States," according to a draft report by the staff of the Senate Interstate Committee.

The draft report was circulated to members of the committee today, and a copy was made available to The New York Times. It has not yet been made public.

Cheering hackers hail Nixon at lunch. Page 3.

Nixon Defies Attempts to Get More Data Letters to Judges Cite Separation of Powers

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—President Nixon continued today his defiance of the courts in the House Judiciary Committee, invoking executive privilege to block the surrender of presidential tapes and documents in three Watergate-related cases.

In three separate actions the president:

- Defied a fourth House Judiciary Committee subpoena and related its determination not to turn over more White House material to the panel's impeachment inquiry.

- Told Federal Judge Gerhard A. Webber that the President alone has the right to make the final decision on whether evidence would be surrendered in the "Watergate break-in case."

- Invoked executive privilege in an attempt to prevent Federal Judge John Sirica from turning over a portion of a Sept. 15, 1972, presidential tape to a Watergate grand jury.

In a six-page letter to the House committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., Mr. Nixon declared that to turn over material would "undermine the executive branch's honor and authority and its ability to function."

The committee voted 37 to 1 on May 30 to demand tapes of 11 presidential conversations related to the Watergate scandal. Mr. Nixon previously had refused to comply with three other panel subpoenas of tapes and documents to comply with any future requests or subpoenas.

In the six-page letter, released by the White House, the President repeated his insistence that the voluminous body of materials to committee already has been given the full story of Watergate insofar as it relates to presidential knowledge and presidential decisions.

He added that "if the institution Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

UN Role Is Urged in Curbing Of Multination Corporations

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 10.—A group of world economic experts with Sen. Jacob Javits, N.Y., and others from industrial nations taking sharp exception to the UN's role in curbing multinational corporations and a UN watchdog agency to monitor their enforcement.

The Group of 20 "ambassadors" appointed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim last year made its recommendations in an 8-page report, with separate notes on pages totaling more than 100 pages.

The 20 basic findings on economic and social conditions in New York and Geneva last fall at which spokesmen for major U.S. and European firms, government officials and economists testified. The majority recommended that the UN Economic and Social Council be set up within the UN to keep global eye on multinational corporations. The group also recommended that the commission prepare a "code of conduct" for corporations which could be adopted by the council. A final recommendation proposed establishment of an information and research center within the UN secretariat to assist the commission.

Philippe Desreumaux, under secretary-general for economic and

social affairs, said the report will be submitted to the July session of the council in Geneva. He said any implementation of the recommendations would have to be approved by the next General Assembly, which opens in September, in order to obtain financing.

Javits's View
Sen. Javits, who attended only the final session of the group's preparatory work, attacked the report's bias in favor of government as opposed to private decision-making. A leading advocate of private investment to accelerate economic development, he warned against overemphasis of controls.

"Since multinational corporations exist as profit-making enterprises, governments cannot continuously diminish their profit-making capacity and expect them to continue to invest," Sen. Javits said.

Only one corporation was mentioned by name in the report, International Telephone and Telegraph, and the report cited its threat of political subversion against the deposed Allende government in Chile.

The majority called on governments of industrial nations to take strict action against using multinationals as "instruments for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



DEPARTURE—Vice-President Ford (left), with the President's son-in-law, Edward Cox, at his side, bids farewell to President Nixon at the White House yesterday afternoon.

'Journey for Peace' Nixon in Austria on Way to Mideast

SAALBURG, Austria, June 10 (UPI).—President Nixon arrived here tonight on the first leg of his five-nation "journey for peace" to the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon, his wife and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are to spend two nights resting in Klessheim Palace, on the outskirts of the city, before leaving Wednesday for a week of meetings in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

Before leaving Washington today, Mr. Nixon called his 15,000-mile trip a "journey for peace."

"We realize that one trip will not solve differences that go back centuries (but) we believe a beginning has to be made," he said.

It was Mr. Nixon's fourth visit to this city and his second as President. Violent demonstrations marked his stopover here in 1972 en route to Russia. More than 1,200 armed policemen ringed Salzburg airport tonight to block any repetition of the riot.

But no demonstration materialized. The closest thing was a gathering of 40 young Trotskyites in a Salzburg hall to pledge "solidarity with the Palestinian people."

The police kept everyone without an official pass away from the airport. About 150 middle-aged persons gathered under umbrellas outside—some to praise Mr. Nixon, some just out of curiosity.

The temperature was about 50 degrees Fahrenheit and a cold drizzle fell as Mr. Nixon's plane rolled to a halt before Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

"Every nation in the world has a stake in maintaining peace in the Middle East," Mr. Nixon said in a brief airport statement.

"I trust that this journey will contribute not only to peace in that area but to peace for all nations of the world," he said.

Mr. Kreisky recalled that Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit in 1973 "promoted so successfully a lessening of tensions throughout the world" and said, "we hope you will be a peacemaker for peace" in the Middle East.

Aides said Mr. Nixon "worked like hell" during the flight. Gen. Alexander Haig, White House chief of staff, said the President moved over his briefing papers on the flight "to prepare himself intensively for the rapid-fire discussions" during his tour of the Arab world and Israel.

Gen. Haig said that the stopover in Salzburg would give Mr. Nixon a chance "to get his clock caught up" and also to have a substantive meeting with Mr. Kreisky.

Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said that in a meeting tomorrow morning, the two leaders will have a chance to discuss "East-West relations." Mr. Kreisky recently visited Moscow.

Mr. Nixon's trip has become controversial in some quarters. Many political observers, seeing the nine-day journey primarily as an attempted diversion from the

impeachment investigation, have questioned the value of the trip and the President's motives in making it at this time.

"It doesn't make much sense," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said yesterday. "It is more cosmetic and ceremonial than it will be substance."

But many diplomats and State Department officials have argued in recent days that the journey should be taken seriously as a diplomatic mission because it could have far-reaching consequences for U.S. foreign policy objectives in the Middle East.

They believe that through several factors, including Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic skills, a move toward moderation in Egypt and Syria, and some old-fashioned luck, the United States has emerged from last October's Arab-Israeli war as the leading foreign influence in the area.

They assert that Mr. Nixon's trip can bolster this growing American prestige, or, if he raises expectations that cannot be met or angers the Russians, the trip could in the long run prove detrimental to American interests.

The Communist and right-wing Nationalist parties, which did not obtain at least 5 percent of the vote, will be represented in the parliament.

The CDU showed nearly as big gains in the voting for local authorities which were coupled with the state parliamentary elections. The SPD sustained heavy losses in the local elections also, but here too, they saved their controlling majority thanks to their Free Democratic party ally.

The SPD lost 12 constituencies and half a dozen of their prominent candidates were beaten.

Loss Halved
Compared with other elections earlier this year, the SPD loss of voters was halved. Mr. Kohl admitted today that this was due to the new confidence placed by the voters in Mr. Schmidt, who took over the Bonn government last month following the resignation of Willy Brandt as chancellor.

The final official results announced today were: Social Democratic party 43.0 percent, Free Democratic party 11.1 percent, Christian Democratic party 48.9 percent, Communist party 0.4 percent and National Democratic party 0.6 percent.

The Socialist-liberal coalition—Mr. Schmidt's party and the Free Democrats—will receive 78 seats in the state parliament at Hanover and the CDU 17 seats.

Mr. Schmidt's slim control of Lower Saxony after vote

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Christian Democrats, Socialists at Odds Coalition Cabinet in Italy Falls in Economic Crisis

ROME, June 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister Mariano Rumor's coalition cabinet, unable to agree on emergency measures to save the Italian currency, resigned tonight.

Politicians said the crisis could not have come at a more dangerous time for Italian democracy, endangered by mounting inflation and rightist violence.

"It is very sad that we reached this conclusion at such a grave and difficult time for the country, both on the economic level and on that of public order," Finance Minister Mario Tanassi told newsmen.

The government fell during Italy's worst inflation since wartime, with prices rising at a rate of about 20 percent a year. Italy's foreign-trade deficit has reached more than \$1 billion a month. On top of this, the value of the lira has sagged 18 percent in a year.

Rich or Poor
Cabinet members, in a 30-minute session, noted that four days of talks failed to bridge the differences between Mr. Rumor's Christian Democrats and their Socialist government partners on whether the rich or the poor should pay the bill for Italy's fight against inflation. It asked Mr. Rumor to submit the government's resignation to President Giovanni Leone, and he did later.

Mr. Leone asked Mr. Rumor to stay on as caretaker premier. Politicians said the crisis all but destroyed Italy's reported hopes of winning a \$1-billion loan from the United States or West Germany to avert a devaluation of the lira.

Mr. Rumor's government had held office only since March 14—one of the shortest lives of any of the 36 governments since Italy became a republic in 1946. Mr. Rumor also had been premier of the previous government, which led over economic issues.

Guido Carli, president of the Bank of Italy, said recently that the country's foreign credit was exhausted. And unions renewed agitation that in the last week brought all transport to a halt and closed newspapers and some factories for varying periods. The unions threatened general strikes if the Rumor government did not bow to union demands for righting the economy.

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Other factors weakening the government were the right-wing extremists' bomb attack in Brescia May 28 that killed seven persons and the May 12 referendum on divorce.

The dominant Christian Democrat party suffered a rebuff when the electorate voted 59 percent to 41 percent in favor of divorce.

It was not immediately clear what solutions were available to the country's political leaders. It is generally accepted in political circles that there is still no valid alternative to the center-left

formula which Mr. Rumor had used in recent months.

The only other possibility is for the Socialists to attempt to form some sort of pact with the powerful Communist party—the nation's second-largest political grouping.

But neither party has expressed any desire for a coalition with the other, and Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer has made it clear that his party has no wish to enter into any form of "grand coalition" grouping all parties.

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BEFORE THE FALL—Italian Budget Minister Antonio Gioritti arrives for meeting of finance representatives of the parties in the center-left coalition to discuss the problems that caused the government crisis and collapse.

EEC Will Consult U.S. On Talks With Arabs

By David Haworth

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News Analysis

Seoul Is Confused and Tense Under Strict Curbs by Park

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, June 10 (UPI).—An American helicopter has been shot down over Seoul by nervous South Korean gunners in an action that is taken here as underscoring the jumpy and confused mood of the city.

U.S. officials said the helicopter, on a routine orientation flight, flew into the vicinity of the restricted airspace over the Blue House. President Chung Hee Park's executive mansion. Why the Koreans fired on a U.S. helicopter when it was at about 1,000 feet and its markings were clearly visible was not known, except that the gunners have standing orders to shoot at anything in the area.

U.S. officials said privately that exactly what happened might never be known since they had gotten conflicting versions from Koreans and Americans. There was a similar experience not long ago, when the Koreans fired at aircraft said at first to be American and later to be unidentified. The episodes indicate two things.

The people are tense, evidently because Mr. Park has clamped down so hard on every aspect of life. He has stopped most political activity, regulated the economy, imposed severe security precautions and specified the limits on funeral costs and the length of men's hair and women's skirts.

And secondly, no one really knows what is going on. The government operates in tight secrecy and gives little information to the people through a strictly censored press. There is plenty of gossip, but it is virtually impossible to sift fact from rumor. Government spokesmen are often contradictory.

At the center of all this is the austere and aloof President, a former general who has steadily gathered power and crushed opposition by clapping into jail those who call for a measure of freedom. The President and his backers maintain that stringent discipline is needed to overcome challenges from North Korea and to make economic progress.

The most severe of the President's actions came on April 3, when he decreed that dissent could be punished with death. Under powers given him when he had the constitution revised in 1972, he ruled that dissenters could be arrested without warrant and tried by secret court-martial.

The first trials under that decree are expected shortly. 32 Koreans and two Japanese having been indicted, among them scholars, farmers, businessmen, laborers and persons active in religious affairs. About 200 are expected to be tried later.

The decree, known as Emergency Measure No. 4, was aimed at the National Democratic League of Students and Youth, but it went on to condemn any dissent, although dissent was vaguely defined.

The decree, which prohibits any association with the youth league, goes on to say that "it shall be prohibited for any person to advocate, instigate or propagate any act or acts that are forbidden to the league or to conduct individual or collective activities such as assembly, demonstration, protest or sitdown in or around academic institutions."

A provision says: "It shall be prohibited for any person to advocate, instigate, propagate, broadcast, report, publish or otherwise communicate to others such act or acts as are prohibited by the present emergency measures."

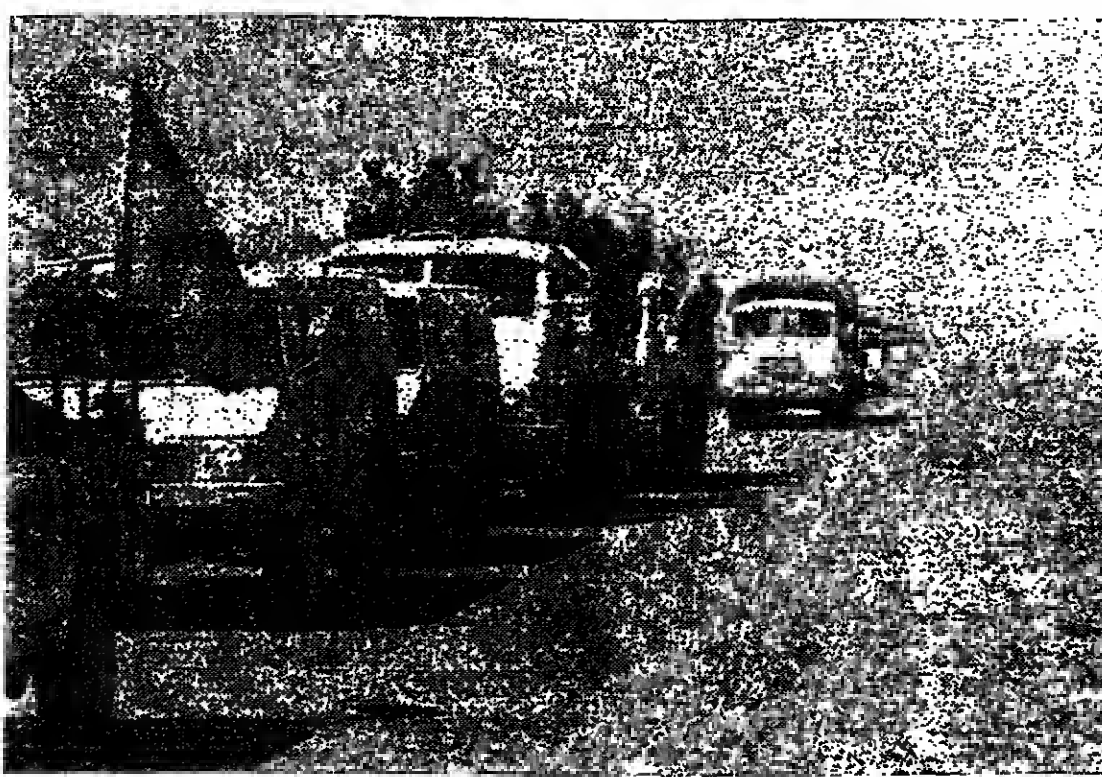
Violators "and any person who defames the present emergency measures shall be punished by death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for not less than five years."

The decree was followed by sweeping arrests and interrogations. Despite all this, there has been little change in the appearance of daily life. However, the shops are less crowded because prices are soaring. This year, wholesale prices have gone up 28.3 percent and consumer prices 16.7 percent. Rice, the staple of the diet, is up about 60 percent, costing almost half the average family income.

Political differences are more noticeable. Mr. Park and his senior advisers have become even more shrill in their warnings of a Communist threat, although U.S. officials say there is no change in the balance of military power. Hardly a day passes without an official prediction of attack or subversion. To reinforce a spirit of vigilance, air-raid drills are conducted regularly, complete with broadcast recordings of planes in action.

There also are anomalies such as officials warning of the danger from the Communist North, but telling potential U.S. investors that South Korea is safe. The real impact of Mr. Park's crackdown on his adversaries is more felt than seen. There is ample evidence that his government has stunned the nation with its restrictions, especially the recent threat of the death penalty.

The opposition parties have been reduced to making mild demands—which are ignored—to keep up the facade of parliamentary politics. Mr. Park has warned opposition politicians to refrain from indiscreet remarks.



REPLACEMENTS—Troops and trucks of the UN Disengagement Observation Force move into the Golan Heights sectors which were evacuated by the Israelis during weekend.

UN Troops Take Up Golan Heights Posts

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, June 10.—Soldiers of the UN Disengagement Observation Force (UNDOF) have taken up positions in the buffer zone between Syria and Israel and the separation of Syrian and Israeli troops is proceeding smoothly, an UNDOF spokesman said today.

In his first press briefing in Damascus, spokesman Rudolf Stajduhar said that Gen. Ensis Sillavuo, Finnish commander of the UN Emergency Force on the Suez Canal front, will be arriving in Damascus from Israel tomorrow for talks with Syrian and UNDOF officials.

The general's talks will focus on the progress of the separation of Syrian and Israeli forces in accordance with the disengagement agreement signed by the two countries in Geneva on May 31, Mr. Stajduhar said.

Rabin Coalition Loses in Knesset

JERUSALEM, June 10 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government lost its first parliamentary test today, a week after it came into office with a one-vote majority.

The government's defeat did not threaten the tenure of Mr. Rabin's three-party coalition.

Deputies of Mr. Rabin's Labor party were unsuccessful in calling for a second ballot on a government bill dealing with the extension of foreign-currency controls after it lost by a vote of 43 to 40 in the 120-seat Knesset.

Shocks, burning, mutilation and poor medical treatment. Jerusalem has said that Damascus "bears full responsibility for the inhuman treatment" of the captives. The POWs were repatriated last Thursday under the troop-disengagement accord.

Syria has denied the torture allegations and accused the Israelis of mistreating Syrian captives.

Syria Gets MIG-23s

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—The Soviet Union apparently has sent Syria its first squadron of 10 advanced MIG-23 jet fighters, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

So far, 1,312 UNDOF troops have arrived in Syria "and the rest will be arriving in a few days time," Mr. Stajduhar said. The final complement to arrive is expected to number 1,260 soldiers, he added.

Syrian and Israeli representatives are meeting regularly under UN supervision at UNDOF's advanced post of Tel Sheva in the Golan Heights to carry out the disengagement agreement on the ground, Mr. Stajduhar said.

Torture Book

In Tel Aviv, Israel said it would publish a "black book" detailing alleged Syrian torture of Israeli war prisoners.

The government said that it would publish the book after the 66 prisoners held in Syrian captivity for eight months were thoroughly debriefed. A spokesman said the book would cover reports of beatings, electric

shocks, burning, mutilation and poor medical treatment.

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On Hunger Strikers, Kidnapped Irish Earl

Jenkins Denies Any Deal With IRA

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—Home Secretary Roy Jenkins told the House of Commons today that the British government has not made any deals with the Irish Republican Army.

Mr. Jenkins's denial came amid press speculation that two hunger-striking sisters, Marion and Dolours Price, who are convicted IRA guerrillas, ended their fast in London's Brixton Prison after a government promise that they would be transferred soon to a Northern Ireland jail. One newspaper, the Sun, suggested that a government-IRA deal also led to the release of Lord and Lady Donoughmore.

They were kidnapped last Wednesday from their County Tipperary estate and freed in a Dublin park early yesterday.

Irish police were still searching for the four kidnappers, believed to be IRA men, who abducted the earl and countess as "hostages" for Irish hunger strikers in British prisons. The Price sisters and three other jailed IRA members ended their hunger strike Friday.

But no deals were made, Mr. Jenkins told Conservative lawmakers who claimed that the Labor government was being soft on the IRA.

The British government's attitude toward terrorist groups, specifically the IRA, was the main issue in today's Commons debate. Conservative lawmakers asked many questions about IRA funeral ceremonies for convicted IRA bank robber Michael Gaughan, 34.

Gaughan died last Monday in Farnhurst Prison on the Isle of Wight, off England's south coast, after a 64-day hunger strike. He had sought transfer to a Northern Ireland jail and treatment as a political prisoner.

A contingent of IRA members,

wearing their uniform of black berets, turtleneck sweaters and dark glasses, escorted his body from the Isle of Wight to his home town of Ballina in the Irish Republic, where he was given an IRA military burial yesterday.

Conservative lawmakers were particularly angered over the London leg of the funeral march. Gaughan's casket was carried through the heavily Irish Kilburn section of London.

Dugdale Ends Strike

DUBLIN, June 10 (AP).—Bridget Rose Dugdale, held for her part in a big art robbery, has ended her hunger strike in prison, the Irish government said today. Miss Dugdale, 34, stopped taking solid food in May in sympathy

with the hunger strike of Price sisters.

Bombing Called Mistake

BELFAST, June 10 (UPI).—extremist Protestant organizations which claimed responsibility for a fatal bombing yesterday today said the attack had a mistake.

A 13-year-old girl died in a blast as a dog racetrack miles south of Belfast. A local radio station morning and said he was spokesman for the Ulster 19th Lancers. He said the pound bomb had been left hijacked car at the racetrack other group members to pick and deliver elsewhere. "Unfortunately, it wasn't collected said.

Walloon Federalist Party To Join Belgian Government

BRUSSELS, June 10 (Reuters).

Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans today persuaded the French-language federalist party, the Rassemblement Wallon, to join his minority government, insuring it a comfortable majority in parliament.

The Rassemblement Wallon, which wants linguistic freedom and local autonomy for French-speaking Wallonia—in the south and east of Belgium—is the first of the country's three federalist parties to enter a Belgian government.

Mr. Tindemans, whose center-right coalition of Social Christians and Liberals has been in power since April 26, successfully concluded negotiations on a government program early today with Rassemblement Wallon leader Francois Perin.

The enlarged government, to be presented in parliament tomorrow, will have 115 seats in the lower chamber, a majority of eight. The previous Social Christian-Liberal government was five votes short of a majority.

Belgium's two other federalist parties, the Volksunie for Flemish-speaking Flanders and the Front Democratique des Francophones (PDF) for the largely French-speaking capital of Brussels, declined Mr. Tindemans's invitation to join the administration.

The enlarged cabinet will prepare legislation to give Flanders and Wallonia greater local autonomy in the hope that the Volksunie and PDF can be persuaded to change their minds in the autumn.

If they do decide to join the government, then the Tindemans administration would have the two-thirds majority it needs to put through regionalization legislation.

In the meantime, the PDF has undertaken to continue its tacit support of the government, but the Volksunie has decided to resume active opposition in parliament.

Also in opposition is the Socialist party, the second largest in Belgium, coming after the Social Christians of Premier Tindemans.

The Socialists pulled out of negotiations with Mr. Tindemans in April to form a Social Christian-Socialist coalition. They have been taking a tough line in opposition, but political sources do not exclude fresh integration.

"A dam stemming this tide of unfortunate events is the multinational corporation," Mr. Schaffner said. "Its interest is in world stability and international economic integration."

Train Crash in Rome

ROME, June 10 (UPI).—A train from Reggio Calabria crashed into a barrier at Rome's main railroad station because of a brake failure today. Officials said 17 persons suffered injuries.

UN Role Is Urged in Curbing Of Multination Corporations

(Continued from Page 1)

the attainment of foreign-policy goals. Sen. Javits said he deplored such activities but complained that the ITT case was "highly atypical," while the report "glosses over entirely a number of serious

abuses by developing-country governments of multinational corporations, such as vindictive nationalization, arbitrary and capricious rule-making, abrogation of contracts and other discriminatory treatment."

Bias Charged

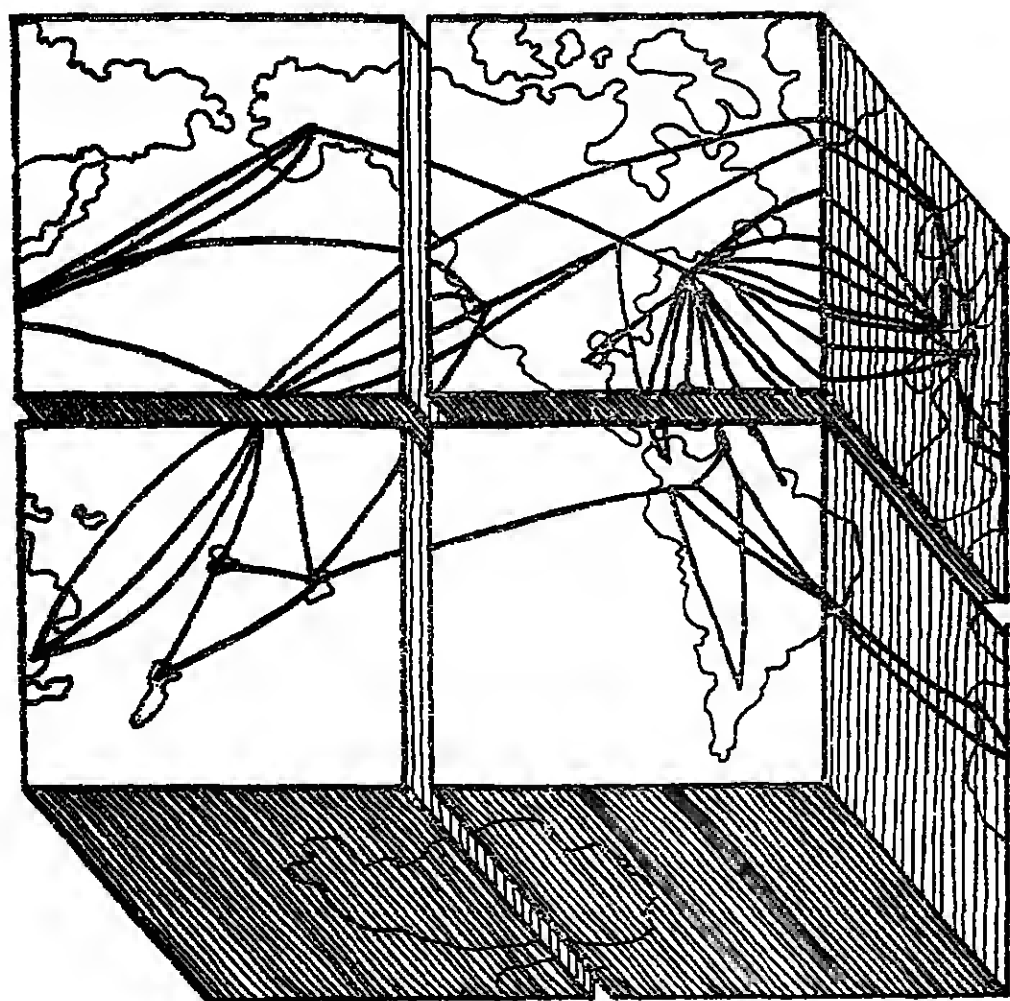
Irwin Miller, an Indiana industrialist and the second U.S. member of the group, also criticized the "bias against multinational corporations" shown by his colleagues. He said the result of the recommendations may well disadvantage developing countries, making investment in the older, established industrial nations more attractive.

"The intervention of the United Nations in appropriate form is timely," Mr. Miller acknowledged. "It must sustain the world dialogue which is only now beginning. And it must speak as forcefully to nations, and more especially developed nations, as to the multinational corporations."

Another defense of the business view came from Hans Schaffner, former President of Switzerland. Mr. Schaffner pointed out that current economic turmoil threatens a "return to protectionism and international economic disintegration."

"There were repeated chants for more pay as about 100 policemen looked on. Later, a mine spokesman said that police had fired a few tear gas canisters to disperse men from a compound canteen. Officials said there had been no further trouble. How the three men died last night has not been made clear.

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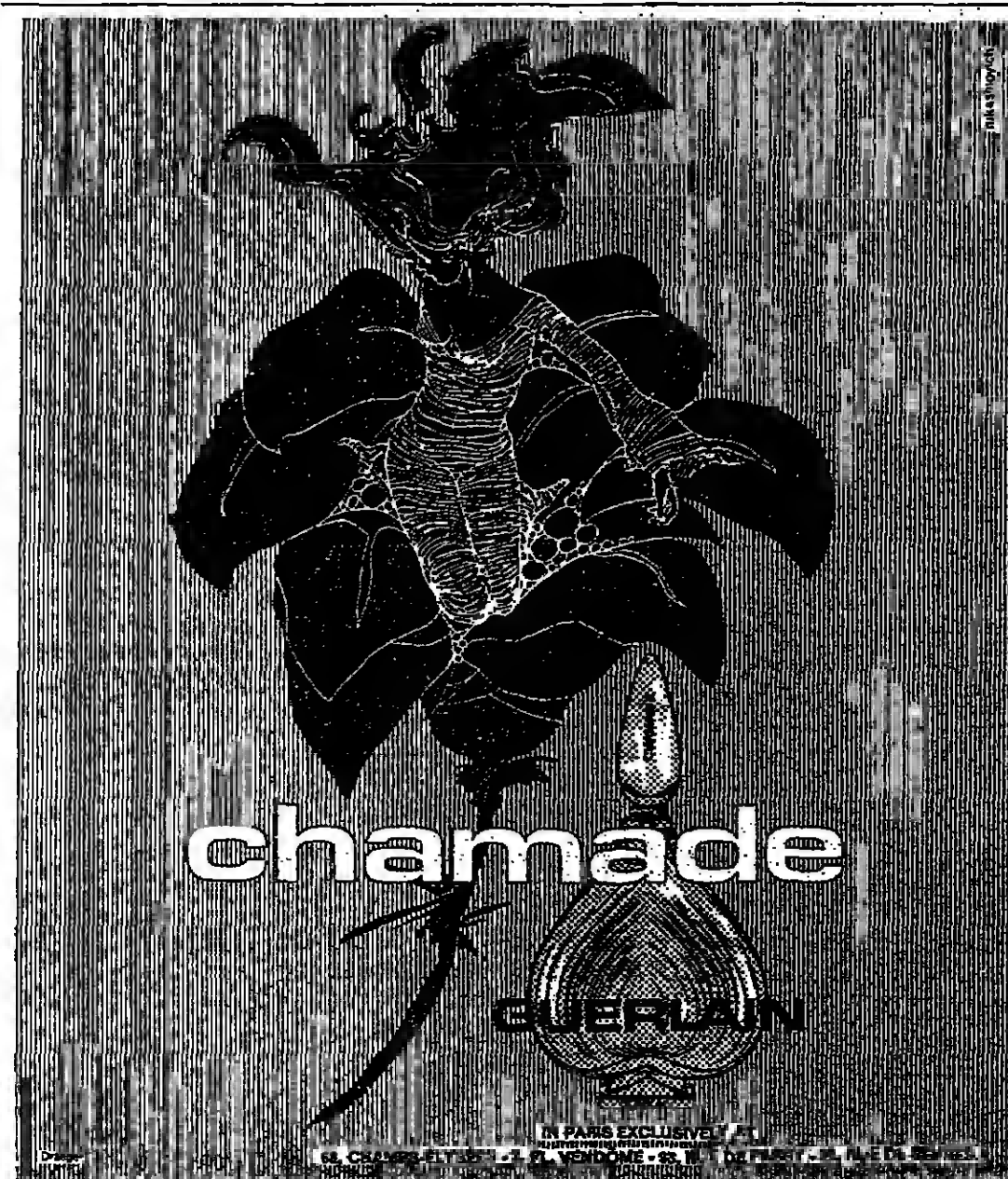
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E.E.C. to Se U.S. on Aro

(Continued from Page 1)

State Henry Kissinger had his informal approval to the plan when its outline was sent to him during the last days. Tomorrow Mr. Kissinger will have talks with Mr. G about today's decisions.

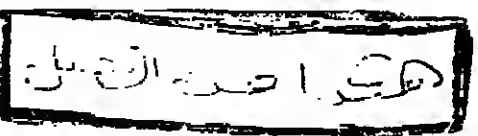
Mr. Kissinger's original intentions to the EEC-Arab deal, with minor resort faded. When the idea originally launched he might interfere with his East peace negotiations as be a distraction to the London energy conference industrialized nations.

Mr. Kissinger will be tomorrow the full combat between Arab and EEC ministers will not take place. The Arabs refuse to present embargo on oil to two EEC countries, the Netherlands and Denmark. Their unofficial indications in riders during today's discussion that the Arabs are preparing these boycotts soon.

French delegation seems to think that this might be before the end of the year. In a brief review of the West security talks now in Geneva, the foreign minister noted that there had been progress, but no new initiative to break the deadlock was suggested.

The ministers also discussed Portugal in a secret session at the end of the day. It is noted that the ministers were aware of the recent change in Portuguese events there and press the hope that Portugal would strengthen the links with the West.

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Then Arrested in U.S.

High Court Rules Defendant Need Not Be Told Full Rights

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the failure of police to tell a defendant of his full rights does not bar the use of evidence obtained from him.

The court, in an 8-1 ruling, reversed a lower court decision turning the rape of a Michigan man by a police officer into a federal criminal case. The man was not told of his right to free legal counsel.

The decision limits the scope of the Miranda decision requiring criminal defendants be advised of their legal rights.

Writing for the court, Justice William Rehnquist acknowledged that police failed to provide Tucker the full range of rights guaranteed by the 1966 Miranda decision.

Not a Perfect Trial

But, he said, "just as the law is not perfect, a trial is not perfect. It is a process, not a perfect trial, only a trial. It cannot realistically be said that police officers investigating a serious crime make no mistakes."

Before the police arrest, therefore, must consider whether the trial serves a valid and useful purpose.

Justice Rehnquist said that it is significant that Tucker was arrested prior to the Miranda decision.

The court said that Tucker, in questioning about the 1966 rape and rape of a woman, was advised of his right to remain silent and his right to have an attorney present, as required by the Supreme Court ruling in the Escobedo case.

White House Seen in Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

Stiganders wrote, the political sensitive program embraced efforts to influence the operations of such agencies as the Federal Reserve, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Minority Affairs, the Office of Management and Organization, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Malek, a former special assistant to the President, is depicted by the report as "chief architect" of the responsiveness of the White House to the "many complaints" by the committee staff indicate that the unit was undertaken with the "aid" of such former high level White House aides as H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman and other Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz.

More deeply involved, according to committee investigators, were lower-level officials at the White House and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, especially those who were involved in dealing with minority groups that were major targets of the government's social grant programs.

For instance, one memorandum dated March 15, 1972, noted a "selective finding approach" by several agencies that "furnish encouragement and incentives for black individuals, groups and organizations whose goals will have a multiplier effect on black vote support for President."

The document, unsigned, but dated "confidential," pointed out that the "selective funding" would be coordinated by a committee that included Robert F. Kennedy, then a special assistant to the President, and other members of the White House staff. The committee, the document said, was to be headed by the President and the Department of Labor.

The staff study also reportedly noted "substantial—if not overwhelming—evidence to warrant the conclusion that political activities in the administration campaign committee sought to control over the awarding of specific grants and contracts to members of the Spanish-speaking community."

In one instance, the report said, 300,000 Office of Economic Opportunity contracts, that some of these later testified were necessary and wasteful, were awarded to a Washington, D.C., firm headed by an official of the National Hispanic Finance Committee, a branch of the administration.

On another occasion, the report continued, a consulting organization identified by the committee as "close" to the Democratic National Committee and Cesar Chavez, the union leader, was removed from a Small Business Administration program that had given referred status in competing government contracts.

Reward Offered Malaysian Killing

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 10 (UPI)—The police offered a \$110,000 reward today for information leading to the arrest of gunmen who killed Malaysian police chief on Friday.

The reward of Malaysian 500 is five times that offered for information concerning the slayings of Chin Peng, leader of outlawed Communist party, and police chief, has been set to hunt the police chief's slayers.

of his right to have free legal counsel. Tucker was not informed of that right.

"A comparison of the facts in this case with the historical circumstances underlying the privilege against compulsory self-incrimination strongly indicates that the police conduct here did not deprive respondent [Tucker] of his privilege against compulsory self-incrimination as such, but rather failed to make available to him the full measure of procedural safeguards associated with that right since [the] Miranda [decision]," the court said.

Justice Rehnquist wrote that the police error was not serious enough to violate Tucker's constitutional rights. Justice William Douglas dissented.

Key Testimony

The U.S. Circuit Court in Cincinnati had overturned Tucker's conviction because police relied on Tucker's statement to locate a key witness who testified against him.

In other action today, the court:

- Ruled that states using federal funds to provide teachers for educationally deprived children in public schools must provide comparable, but not necessarily identical, services to children in private schools.

- Invalidated on technical grounds a Federal Power Commission order exempting small producers of natural gas from direct federal regulation. The court said that the commission's order was too vague.

- Agreed to decide whether the Civil Service Commission can ban resident aliens from government jobs.

The regulation covers hundreds of thousands of government jobs throughout the country, ranging from janitors to secretaries to middle-level administrators.

A circuit court had ruled that the government undoubtedly has good reasons for excluding aliens from top-level and sensitive positions. But it said, in overturning the commission ban, "The broad sweep is the vice."

Upheld price ceilings established by the Federal Power Commission on natural gas from southern Louisiana, in a case which government attorneys said could have broad national impact in light of the energy shortage.

U.S. Court Bars Voiceprint As Criminal Trial Evidence

By Eugene Meyer

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—In the first federal appellate decision on voiceprints, the U.S. Court of Appeals here ruled that such identification may not be introduced as evidence in criminal trials.

"Whatever its promise may be for the future," wrote Judge Carl McGowan for the court last week, "voiceprint identification is not sufficiently accepted by the scientific community as a whole to form a basis for a jury's determination of guilt or innocence."

The opinion is binding only on federal courts in Washington, but as the first federal appellate ruling on the subject, it can be expected to carry "a good deal of weight" with other federal and state courts, according to John Terry Jr., chief of the U.S. Attorney's Appellate Division here.

Visual Analysis

A voiceprint is an electronic process which displays in a pattern of lines for visual analysis the sounds of an individual's voice. The technique, pioneered 40 years ago, first was used as trial evidence in 1966.

The law on voiceprints varies from state to state. Courts in Florida and Minnesota now admit voiceprints, but the New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled them inadmissible.

"There's a general state of indecision as to its value and use," Robert Miller, chief of the FBI's Radio Engineering Section, said. "We use it for investigative guidance. We've never used it [as evidence] because we've never been satisfied we could make a positive identification with it."

In a major, federally funded study of voiceprints, the Michigan state police concluded in 1970 that so-called "spectrograms" are at the least a useful investigative tool.

The U.S. Appeals Court decision involved the cases of two men tried on charges arising from the shooting of a Washington policeman April 9, 1971. Evidence included voiceprints of the defendants, one of whom was then identified as having made an anonymous call to police before the shooting.

Responding to the "policeman in trouble" call, an officer went to a store in northeast Washington where he was shot by two men who had arrested 11 days earlier for disorderly conduct.

Convictions Upheld

Based on the officer's identification of the men, the appeals court upheld their convictions. The jury had not relied on the inadmissible voiceprints alone, the panel said.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch had admitted the voiceprint evidence, calling it "clearly reliable," after hearing testimony from experts such as Dr. Peter Ladefoged, a California phonetics professor.

However, the appeals court not-



LOOSENING UP—Wells Fargo driver Radames Fernandez waits while detectives remove his handcuffs, which were applied by robbers who took \$600,000 from his armored car in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., as it made a pickup at a furniture store.

Active in 1974 Political Campaigns

Dairy Donors to Nixon Have Big War Chest

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—The three large dairy cooperatives whose heavy contributions to President Nixon's re-election campaign are under scrutiny in the House Judiciary Committee have a political war chest of more than \$2 million for the congressional campaigns this year, according to reports on file here.

The three—Associated Milk Producers, Inc., Dairyman, Inc., and Mid-America Dairyman, Inc.—gave about \$700,000 in Mr. Nixon's behalf before Election Day in 1972. Most of it was contributed after the President overruled his secretary of agriculture in 1971 and ordered an increase in milk-price supports.

Allegations of a link between the contributions and the price-support order are among the matters that the Judiciary Committee is examining in connection with its impeachment inquiry.

Among the contributions to politicians thus far this year, the biggest share has gone to members

of the House Agriculture Committee, according to a compilation by the National Information Center on Political Finance, a nonprofit organization. The compilation was made from reports filed with the House, the Senate and the General Accounting Office.

Operation Expands

Meanwhile, the political committee of one of the co-ops, Dairyman, Inc., with headquarters in Louisville, Ky., has formed subsidiary committees in six states to distribute contributions.

The highest of the three co-ops, Associated Milk Producers, which gave the largest share to Mr. Nixon's campaign, has \$1,557,731 in hand for contributions, according to a report filed late in May. Dairyman had a fund of \$356,078 in mid-May and Mid-America Dairyman had \$278,774 at the time of its most recent report, Feb. 23.

As of their last reports, the three groups' political committees have spent \$247,292 thus far in the 1974 campaign, with \$64,250 of that going to candidates for federal offices. The money has been given to members of both parties and all but one contribution has been spent on incumbents.

Two of the three largest contributors of \$500 each were made to members of the House Agriculture Committee. One went to Rep. Frank Stubblefield, D-Ky., a long-time member of the panel's dairy subcommittee. Rep. Stubblefield was defeated in a recent primary by State Sen. Carroll Hubbard Jr.

Won Primary

The other committee member receiving one of the largest contributions was Rep. David Bowen, D-Miss., who won his primary contest.

The other recipient of \$5,000 was Rep. Tom Steel, D-Okla., who is expected to have little

Cheering Backers Hail Nixon, Family at Testimonial Lunch

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, June 10 (WP).—President Nixon assured cheering supporters at a testimonial luncheon yesterday that he will serve out his term and leave office with his head "held high."

"I shall do nothing that will weaken this office while I am President," Mr. Nixon declared, prompting chants of "God Bless Nixon."

About 1,400 supporters attended the luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel. It was the high point of a conference held by the National Citizens Committee for Fairness to the President, organized last year by a Massachusetts rabbi, Baruch Korff.

The committee spends most of its budget on newspaper advertisements and claims a national membership of two million.

Several high administration officials and members of the Nixon family attended.

Hostility to Press

The speeches and the audience response reflected a fierce loyalty to President Nixon and a hostility to the news media, with occasional boos and fists shaken at the press covering the luncheon.

In a warm-up speech prior to Mr. Nixon's arrival, Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., told the group, "The get-Nixon crowd, including those who continue to conduct a trial by press, are in for a big surprise."

Sen. Curtis also attacked the Watergate grand jury, "the makeup of which can hardly be described as representative of the country." The grand jury is predominantly black.

The audience gasped as he named several members of the

difficultly in his coming primary and general election races.

Not all of the dairy contributions were accepted, however. Sen. Bob Dole, a Republican member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, who faces stiff opposition in his re-election bid, has returned \$6,500 contributed by Mid-America's committee.

An aide said the senator felt he could not keep the contribution, received in 1973, because Mid-America was being sued on anti-trust grounds by the Justice Department.

The trial is scheduled to begin Sept. 9.

Indicted are former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman, former White House domestic adviser Ehrlichman, former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, former White House aide Charles Colson and Gordon Strachan, and Kenneth Parkinson, an attorney hired by the Nixon re-election committee.

Mr. Colson pleaded guilty last week to charges related to the Ellsberg break-in, and it is expected that the charges against him will be dropped.

Secret Report

Meanwhile, special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski asked the Supreme Court to release a secret grand-jury report which names Mr. Nixon as an undicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up.

The report was part of the material submitted to the court in connection with Mr. Jaworski's request that the high court rule on whether Mr. Nixon can defy subpoenas and refuse to provide evidence for the Watergate trials by invoking executive privilege.

"The court will hear oral arguments in the case early in July."

On Friday, Judge Sirica acceded to a White House request that the report be made public after the substance of the material was published Thursday, but comparable action by the Supreme Court is necessary before the report is finally released.

The White House concurred in Mr. Jaworski's motion for a Supreme Court ruling on the issue.

After recently rehearing the tape, however, the judge decided that it was relevant to the Watergate scandal "in its wide sense" and on Friday announced that he would send the tape to the grand jury.

In a letter delivered to Judge Sirica today, the President said he believes the conversation in question is covered by executive privilege and so should not be submitted.

Trial of Top Aides

Earlier, Judge Sirica had opened pretrial hearings for seven former top White House and Nixon Re-Election Committee officials indicted on charges connected with the Watergate cover-up.

Eleven attorneys representing the defendants sought dismissal of the charges, which include conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury, primarily on the ground that the publicity surrounding the Watergate scandal has made a fair trial impossible.

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Dilemma Is Typical for GOP Candidates

Sen. Dole Walks Watergate 'Tightrope'

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—There is a statistic that nearly drives Sen. Robert Dole to distraction.

The statistic emerged from a recent statewide poll taken by television station KAKE in Wichita, Kan., Sen. Dole's home state. It showed that 50 percent of the electorate wanted President Nixon to continue in office, 43 percent wanted him to quit or be ousted and 7 percent had no opinion.

"How the hell do you deal with that if you're a Republican up for re-election?" Sen. Dole asked. "It's an impossible dilemma. One guy gives me hell for betraying Nixon. The next guy comes up to me and says, 'I'm for you. But you've got to get Nixon off your back. No way to stay on that tightrope.'"

Sen. Dole is an example of the Republican senators trying to win re-election and encountering the problem of Watergate—except that he is more candid than most in conceding his problem is part perhaps because his problems are more severe.

"Overriding Issue"

"The people are worried about inflation, sure," the 56-year-old Kansas said recently in an interview in his office, "but Watergate will be the overriding issue in November, unless the President is out of office, and any politician who tells you otherwise is just living on pipe-dreams, that's all."

Everywhere he goes in Kansas—he spends as much time as he can there—Sen. Dole is asked about Mr. Nixon and impeachment. He tries to emphasize other issues, Sen. Dole said, but it seldom works.

"The Watergate questions are good questions," he remarked with a smile, "which means they're hard to answer."

Sen. Dole, who said in February that "a legal case against the President has not been made,"

has retreated slightly from that position. He says now that he hopes that Mr. Nixon is proved innocent.

Clearly Troubled

But he is clearly troubled—especially, he said, by discussions of "hush money" on March 21, 1973, by gaps on key tapes, and by his "lawyer's presumption" that "if there was some unmistakably clear evidence of the President's lack of involvement, the White House would have published it months ago."

Sen. Dole has tried a number of approaches to reduce the potential damage of the Nixon issue. He has toyed with the idea of calling together all the Republican senators to draft a statement of independence, but he gave it up as impracticable. He tried telling an audience that Mr. Nixon wanted him rejected and was taken to task by several backers.

He tried humor. Asked whether he would like the President to go to Kansas to campaign for him, he replied that he "wouldn't mind if he flew over." That produced chuckles but also a batch of hostile mail. A woman wrote from Kansas: "That remark is going to cost you a lot of votes, including mine."

Almost Fatalistic

Lately, he said, he has become philosophical, almost fatalistic, although he still thinks he will win. He has been reading about Edmund Ross, the Kansas senator who cast the deciding vote against the conviction of President Andrew Johnson at his impeachment trial in 1868. Sen. Ross, having "looked down into my open grave," as he later put it, lost

his seat and was driven from Kansas.

"I wouldn't mind losing my seat if the man is innocent and I voted to clear him," Sen. Dole said. "But I don't know, I don't know."

The senator's problem is complicated by a number of factors: the popularity of his opponent, Rep. William Roy, the only Democrat in the Kansas delegation to Congress; Sen. Dole's own service as Republican national chairman in 1971-1972, and his image as a hardline partisan of Mr. Nixon.

U.S. Disaster Arcas

Proclaimed in 5 States

PAWNEE, Okla., June 10 (AP).—Parts of Oklahoma and Kansas were declared federal disaster areas today as government officials and storm victims surveyed the ruins left by weekend tornadoes and flooding in four states.

Twenty-three persons were dead and damage estimates topped \$50 million.

President Nixon issued the disaster proclamations before he left on his tour of the Middle East. He also declared parts of Minnesota, Missouri and Illinois disaster areas because of storms in April and May.

6 Executed in Dahomey

COTONOU, Dahomey, June 10 (AP).—Six persons, including a Lebanese and a Nigerian, have been executed by firing squad during a night-watchman during a robbery.

Pan Am, TWA Seek New Youth Fares

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines have asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to reinstate transatlantic youth fares, which were cut off last January.

A spokesman said youth fares during the summer season would enable persons under 24 to travel round-trip to London for \$333. The current 14-to-22-day excursion rate is \$413. Youth fares are still in effect in Canada.

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Peaceful Journey

Bolstered by a sweeping new agreement with Saudi Arabia, the President of the United States left for a tour of the Middle East yesterday. Even with full recognition of the domestic political pressures which undoubtedly made President Nixon so eager to seize this moment, a presidential visit to Israel and four Arab countries holds genuine and dramatic importance across the sweep of American foreign policy.

Like Mr. Nixon's earlier visit to the People's Republic of China, the fact that the trip is taking place at all far overshadows any particular results that could ensue. Not since 1943 has an American president found it suitable—or possible—to make a personal appearance in the Middle East.

Anyone who has stood in an Arab crowd during the past decade or so, hearing barangues against "American imperialism" from Arab nationalists, can appreciate the impact now of those same crowds cheering the American head of state and promises of Arab-American friendship. The new U.S. ambassador to Egypt—the first after nearly seven years of diplomatic estrangement—spoke recently of a "Copernican change" in Egyptian-American relations.

Contrary to the instincts of many who have been nervous observers of the Arab-Israeli confrontation all these years, this change does not appear to have come about from any weakening of U.S. support for the survival and security of Israel. In her last statement in office, Premier Golda Meir declared confidently that "the consistent aid of the United States to Israel has been assured for the future." Thanks to the nego-

tiating skill of Secretary of State Kissinger, the Nixon administration seems to have defied the old diplomatic imperative that no power could receive the friendship of both Israel and the Arabs at the same time.

How long this era of tentative good feeling can be maintained is, of course, open to question. Much will depend on the degree of restraint shown by President Nixon this week in not allowing Egyptian and other Arab expectations to become overinflated.

Economic and technological cooperation between the United States and Arab states can be an influence for peaceful development across the Middle East; any suggestion that this country could become a major new source of armaments for the Arabs on Israel's borders would work counter to the peace prospects that have now been painstakingly pried open.

By the same token, as a purely pragmatic proposition, any attempt to make President Nixon's visit or the American peacemaking efforts seem anti-Soviet in motivation would only trigger reprisals and setbacks. It would also sour the atmosphere for Mr. Nixon's subsequent and more substantive meetings in the Kremlin late this month.

President Nixon's course across the Middle East has no meaningful relevance to the political crisis in which he and his administration are now sinking, however much it may be manipulated for all-too-familiar image-building purposes. It marks, rather, a new diplomatic opening to a part of the world where the United States was not welcomed before. With caution, but full appreciation of its potential for reducing international tensions, this is a trip worth taking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Defeating Troop Cuts

The decisive defeat of the Mansfield amendment requiring withdrawal of 125,000 American troops from overseas is a victory for common sense. The Senate vote, 30 years to the day after the American landing in Normandy that began the liberation of Nazi-occupied Europe, was a vote for responsible American policy in the world, a vote against unilateral disengagement.

The American troops in Europe provide the crucial underpinning for that continent's military and political stability. They constitute the chief link between West Europe's essentially non-nuclear defenses and the American nuclear deterrent. Without them, the Soviet Union's military preponderance, deployed only a few miles away, would quickly become political preponderance. Without moving a single soldier, Moscow's influence over events in a defenseless West Europe would multiply overnight.

The world's most potent industrial complex outside the United States, that is, West Europe, and the geographic area overseas most vital to American security would become almost as vulnerable to Soviet pressure

as the government of Finland. Nuclear buildup by the West Europeans would be the only alternative to loss of independence.

The military balance that American forces assure in Central Europe is a precious asset that has kept the peace for three decades. It does not require that every one of the 300,000 American troops remain there forever. American force levels are already more than a third below those of the peak periods of the 1950s and 60s. The mutual force reduction talks in Vienna offer a possibility of further Soviet-American cutbacks that would maintain the balance.

The head of steam in the Congress behind the Mansfield amendment has stemmed primarily from balance-of-payments difficulties, which no longer exist, plus a neo-isolationist trend, stimulated by a Vietnam involvement that has ended. The time has come to end the perennial debate over the Mansfield amendment. Not disengagement, but increased engagement of the United States in stabilizing Europe and the Atlantic community is the real challenge for the 1970s.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Diplomatic Pas de Deux

The Soviet decision to grant exit visas to ballet stars Valery Panov and his wife, Galina, is a welcome concession to world opinion, clearly timed to ease this week's goodwill visit by the Bolshoi Ballet to London and President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Moscow. Soviet authorities rightly deduced that their shoddy treatment of this talented couple, which had attracted broad international concern and censure, could compromise their diplomatic objectives.

The shadow over Moscow's relations with

free societies will remain, however, as long as the same fundamental freedom to emigrate continues to be denied to other, lesser known Soviet citizens. Even as the freeing of the Panovs was announced, another would-be emigre, physicist Alexander Voronel, was roughly arrested by Russian police. Ultimately the Kremlin must recognize that whenever it denies basic human rights to any of its people it diminishes itself in the eyes of free men everywhere and makes the road to détente more difficult.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Oppression

Could even Kaika do justice to the ingenious tactics of bureaucratic terror employed by the Soviet Union against Jewish and other dissenters? Eighteen Jewish scientists, dismissed from their jobs for applying quite legally for exit visas to Israel, have organized a scientific seminar and invited scientific colleagues from the West. Embarrassed by the widespread sympathy among Western scientists for this defiance, the Soviet authorities have put astonishing pressure on the organizers to cancel the seminar. First, they were conscripted into the army, then threatened with exile to a remote part of the Soviet Union if the seminar went ahead. Nor is this an isolated example of administrative tyranny against a background of "Leninist legality." Like the three-year oppression of the Panovs, now mercifully free to depart, it is the automatic result of even slight deviations from the Soviet norm.

There is only one hope of salvation, only

one countervailing power to the bureaucracy—namely, the attention of caustic, easily bored world opinion. Should then, the West insist, as part of détente or as the price-tag on any economic transaction, on greater freedom within—or, indeed, outside—Russia? Surely it is right to do so—even though realism will dictate that sometimes only small concessions will be obtained from the Kremlin.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The decision of the Soviet Union to allow Valery and Galina Panov to leave for Israel gives the visit of the Bolshoi Ballet to London a better start than seemed possible last week. It would not be right, however, to hold members of the Bolshoi Ballet responsible for the wrongs done to the Panovs and many others in the Soviet Union. The right target is the government that sent them and the worst sort of gesture would be to try to disrupt performances.

—From the Guardian (London).

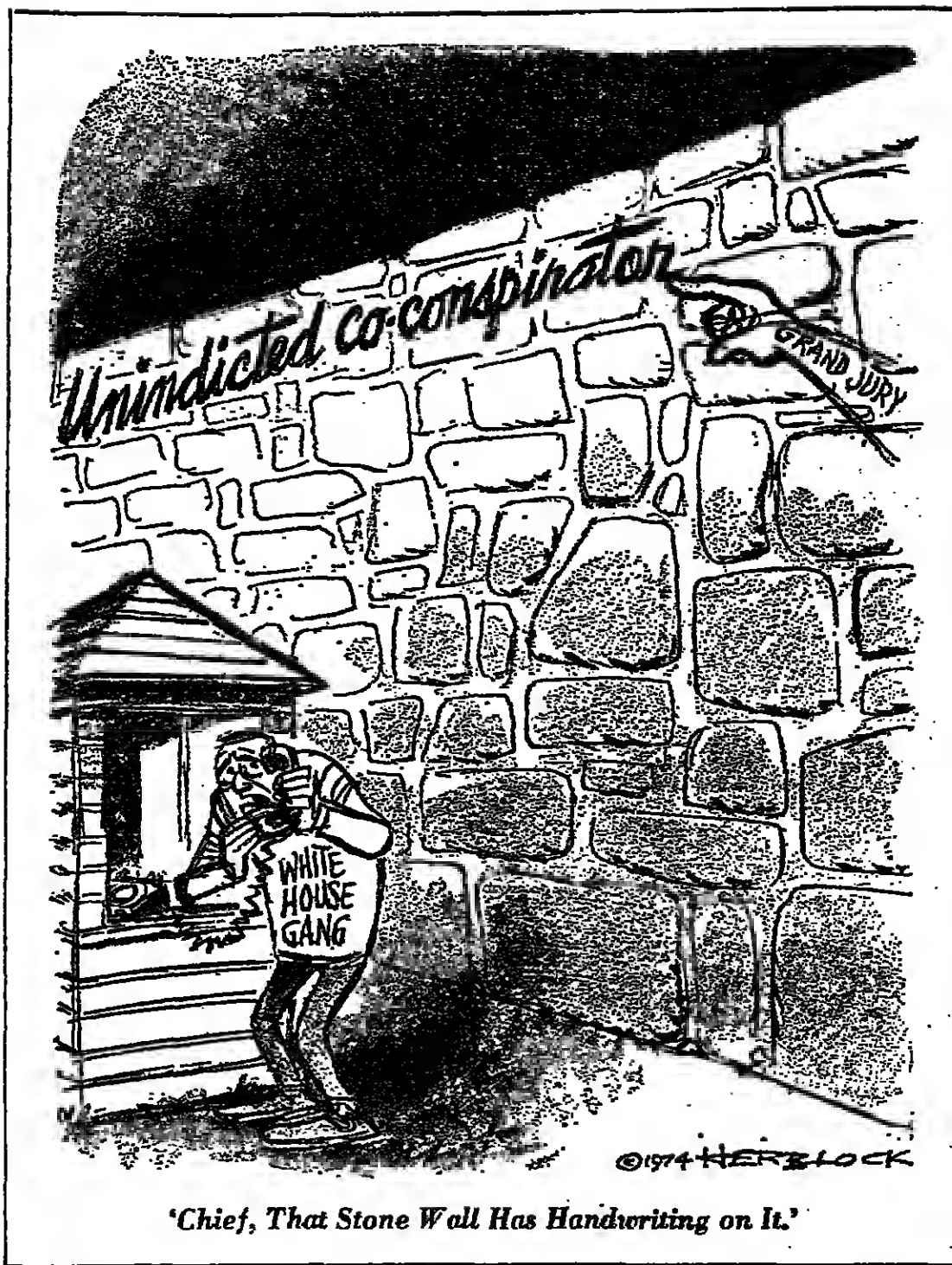
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK.—The social and sporting event of the waning spring season was the heavyweight championship fight in Coney Island yesterday between the young challenger, Jim Jeffries, and the aging champion, Bob Fitzsimmons. The outcome was never in doubt, as youth prevailed and Jeffries knocked out Fitzsimmons in 1 m. 32 sec. of the 11th round. It was a hard, clean fight all the way and more fights such as this are needed if boxing is ever to be accepted as a legal sport.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS.—LATIN QUARTER NOTES—Ernest Hemingway is assuming the editorial duties of the "Transatlantic Review" in the absence of Mr. Ford. Hemingway, who is now in America, found the American poet is back in the quarter after a visit of several months in Europe. He seems to have recovered entirely from the effects of his operation and is in the best of spirits. The annual Quinzaine Ball will be held next Tuesday evening at Luna Park.



'Chief, That Stone Wall Has Handwriting on It.'

Secrecy and Freedom in the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Three years ago this week The New York Times began printing the record of official arrogance, deception and blundering that came to be called the Pentagon papers. The Nixon administration went to court to try to stop it. Two weeks later, after much frantic legal activity, the Supreme Court ruled out an injunction.

It was a famous victory for freedom of the press. Or was it? Have we—the courts, Congress, the press, the public—really learned the lesson of that case? Looking back, one thing we can see clearly is the emptiness of the claims that publication would harm the national security. Those arguments were on the same level of hysteria as the more recent one that the president would end if Richard Nixon had to comply with a subpoena. Three years later on, it is certainly hard to think of any security damage from publication of the Pentagon papers.

Holders of Power

It was not the security of the country that was at stake, we know now; it was the security of the holders of power. President Nixon and Henry Kissinger felt themselves threatened. They responded with wiretaps, prosecutions, vengeance: paranoia rampant.

In the years since the Pentagon papers broke upon our consciousness we should also have learned a good deal about the dangers of secrecy. It is not only Watergate. We have discovered among many other things that the United States secretly bombed a neutral country, Cambodia, and secretly used artificial rainmaking as a technique of war. Such surreptitious practices required lying and deception to be woven into the pattern of official life.

Have we learned anything from this depressing record? Certainly there is no sign that the executive branch has, not under this President.

New Threats

Right after the Pentagon papers case, the government proceeded with an outrageous attempt to impose on this country the equivalent of Britain's Conflicting Official Secrets Act, prohibiting the disclosure of any government information without official approval. That was the intent of the failed prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg for leaking the papers.

Letters

Kissinger Foe

I fully agree with Ellen Norborn (Letters, June 7) on Kissinger that the man of peace never achieved anything lasting and intelligent in all his negotiations.

As she put it succinctly, he not only "believes that the end justifies the means and neither the end nor the means are for the benefit of humanity" but is simply a fraud and a nuclear acting solely for the greater glory of his crooked boss and his own self-aggrandizement. To nominate him or Nixon for a Nobel Peace Prize smacks either of idiosyncrasy or of a complete disintegration of our moral values.

MARIAN AXEL,
Montreux, Switzerland.

View From Athens

I take exception to The Washington Post's statement that Greece is an American dependency (A1T, June 7). We are nobody's dependency, though we wish our American friends well. On the other hand the present government, like its predecessors, has repeatedly proclaimed Greece's attachment to its international obligations. It seems to me therefore that the "problem" which The Washington Post mentions in its editorial is its own, namely how to keep on ally and batter him at the same time.

DMITRY VASSILIOU,
Athens.

Just the other day veto threats were raised against a modest improvement of the Freedom of Information Act now making its way through Congress. It hardly needs mention that this President has broken all records in claiming executive privilege.

In the courts, the attitude of deference toward security claims is hard to dislodge. In the Pentagon papers case itself, a majority of the Supreme Court was moved by the government's security arguments. It was not only the dissenters—such as Justice Blackmun, warning that publication of "the critical documents" might mean "the death of soldiers, the destruction of alliances," Justices White and Stewart were convinced that disclosure would "do substantial damage to public interests" but said with seeming reluctance that the government had not shown enough to justify an injunction.

Coorges? It remains mostly a feeble opponent of executive secrecy and abuse of power. Perhaps the most pathetic example was the willingness of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to roll over and have its tummy scratched by Kissinger in his confirmation hearings as secretary of state. Members accepted from him what they well knew were lies about his role in wiretapping and other security measures.

Contagious

Crime is contagious, Justice Brandeis said. So is secrecy. Give officials a whiff of its ego-distorting fumes, and they are hooked. In 1968, before Kissinger went into the government, Daniel Ellsberg warned him that secrecy was "a magic potion that turns ordinary human beings into arrogant, contemptuous menaces to democracy." If Kissinger was listening, he soon forgot.

Secrecy has temptations even for those not allowed to know. In a new book on the Ellsberg trial, "Test of Loyalty," Peter Schrag shrewdly argues that most of us are just as happy to think that the dirty work of the state goes on beyond our knowledge, beyond our responsibility. Freedom is uncomfortable, but it is necessary. That is the theory of the U.S. Constitution. We need to be reminded of it often as we were in the case of the Pentagon papers.

A Tightened Fist in Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

who hold that, while détente is desirable, it should not be purchased at the price of moral principles.

Without pressure from the West, the growing Soviet civil rights movement would not have been possible and well-known dissidents such as Andrei Sakharov would be silenced. Nevertheless, the clamp-down on contacts with the U.S. Embassy is the worst ever.

Stoessel's telegram points to "intensified Soviet security monitoring of American citizen-Soviet citizen contacts"; to "over KGB harassment of Soviets seeking U.S. consular advice or assistance"; and to American travelers being "the target of closer surveillance." His conclusion: "In all cases, there seem to be complications in recent months which were not in evidence as recently as three months ago."

Until then, U.S. Embassy protests kept Soviet milliammen from blocking access to the embassy of Soviet citizens with written invitations from consular officials to discuss problems such as reunification with families in the United States. "Beginning in early March, however, the milliammen began once again to deny entry even to persons with such invitations in hand," Stoessel reported.

Losses Job

These citizens are now routinely taken to a large milliammen constructed on the street corner near the embassy several months ago (with milliammen often employing "considerable force" to prevent them from entering the embassy), according to Stoessel. His April 1 protest to the Soviet government accomplished nothing. On the morning of May 20, seven days after Stoessel's telegram to Washington, a 30-year-old medical laboratory technician named Mikhail Lyubich Parfenyuk approached the embassy with an invitation from consular officials. In March, a request for him and

Bernard Levin

From London:

Our arguments always seem to be couched in terms of the past versus the future.

LONDON.—Come: Let us see how well you know the British. The poet laureate has been accused by an earl of telling "downright lies" and by a mayor of being "thoroughly un-Christian." The poet laureate, in turn, objects that some supposedly objective evidence relied upon by the earl and the mayor is "un-sympathetically biased," and adds for good measure that he "suspects the temptations of the fleshpots." And the question, of course, is: What is all this about?

Those who deduce high-level political maneuvering, call girl scandals, a deadly struggle between the CIA and the KGB, or the imminent collapse of the British economy, have, I fear, failed ignominiously. The row is, of course, about a proposal to pull down a late-Victorian church in Chelsea. The laureate, Sir John Betjeman, has for long been the leader of those who campaign to save from destruction the architectural heritage of the 19th century in Britain. The church in question—Holy Trinity, Sloane Street—is a gigantic monument to the pre-Raphaelite influence towards the end of the last century, stained glass and all. The local authorities, church and lay, say that the building is hopelessly uneconomical to keep up, and that it ought to be demolished and replaced by a modern complex of shops and offices with a small new church incorporated. Battle is joined.

Speculation

Allegations were first made a few months ago, in our satirical fortnightly magazine, "Private Eye," that the old and tried property speculators' trick was being played with the church in question. The trick is to allow an architecturally important but uneconomical building on a valuable site to decay beyond reasonable hope of repair, and then claim that the only thing to do is to pull it down and develop the area, thus making profits for the speculators. The claim was denied in an impressive, dignified and gentle rejoinder by the rector of the church, who invited the critics of the church's demolition to spend some time helping, say, to keep the gutters cleared so that further deterioration might be kept at bay. And the earl (of Cadogan) and the mayor (of Chelsea) insist that the huge building is not only ruinously expensive to keep up, but vastly in excess of anything the tiny, dwindling congregation can possibly need. To which Sir John Betjeman has rejoined: "In a great-roaring prayer," and that "to pull it down and replace it with a commercial building with some little 'holy room' as a sop to God is, unthinkable." He also insists that congregations could be increased and funds raised to keep the church in being. Incidentally, Betjeman is not merely, in this matter, speaking as an architectural conservationist: He is also a devout Christian. So, incidentally, is the earl, who has been "flexible" at Holy Trinity for many years.

Deadlock and angry words:

much good faith on both sides with even more accusations bad. It is a uniquely British situation, and it sums up so much about this country.

Our arguments always seem to be couched in terms of the past versus the future. Our traditions, our heritage, the cities and buildings and institutions developed over long periods to serve and needs—all these are questioned by those who insist that we have got to jettison the past if we are to face the dangers and demands of the future. The world is longer Britain's oyster, and have to get rid of the hampering baggage we have inherited from former centuries if we are to travel light and hope to arrive in good shape where we are going.

Thus, one side of the argument (the other side insists that it is no good going anywhere if we do not take that baggage with us, because it is what helps make us real and our lives worth living. If we tear down the buildings of character and replace them with new buildings of character, we have lost something far more important than money, that needs to be spent preserving the old, and something, moreover, that can unlike money, be replaced.

Endless Argument

This argument cannot, in sense, ever end, since the full as soon as it has ceased to the present, becomes the past. And although Britain's postwar dilemma is encapsulated in it (as it was, even more fully in Dean Acheson's famous remark that Britain "has lost an em but not yet found a new role in the world"), it is a dilemma that we have resolved that dilemma, what the row over Holy Trinity Church illustrates is another aspect of the argument, titled by the contestants' determination to think the worst of each other. What we seem to admit is that it may be necessary to abandon parts of the while at the same time regret the necessity. Either the future is all or the past is all, and either way the other is lost. But this is the greatest danger for us, and the invisible dikes it poses is far more serious than the one we have recognized. Everywhere, there are demands for the destruction of present society and its replacement by an entirely new one. Resisting these forces are the scruples of the necessity of preserving our society, industry, but what will surely happen that the society will be lost. Without being replaced by anything, unless we find some way of adapting ourselves, our institutions to the demands. Our chief problem, the rigidity of our society, its economic, class, educational, political aspects. The rigidity is nothing between the demolition and total preservation, just like Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street. The fact that building cannot be flexible, but our institutions be, and indeed, had better be, else.

Cliffs, Burros Are Other Dangers

Bandits Raise Death Toll on Mexico Road

By Everett R. Holmes

TUJANA, Mexico, June 10 (UPI)—Orville R. Holt, on a Memorial Day trip from San Diego down Mexico's new Baja California "road of dreams," stopped to admire the Pacific Ocean from the cliffs at San Quintin, and was shot to death from ambush.

Just below Rosamunda along the 1,061-mile highway from the American border to the tip of the Baja California peninsula, the Frederick Stegman family from Costa Mesa, Calif., was camped at Las Salinas when three armed Mexicans "invited" their tent, demanding money.

Mr. Stegman was wounded, but he shot and killed one intruder and drove off the others. A short distance away, at Punta Banda, another American motorist was shot and robbed.

Epidemic of Lawlessness

"There is an epidemic of lawlessness against American tourists along the new highway," Ramon Moreno, the federal director of tourism at Ensenada, acknowledged.

The robberies and shootings, together with a rapidly rising number of fatal accidents, have

added terror to the frustrations of the 400-million highway, which has snatched one of the North American continent's last frontiers.

Since the opening of Mexico's Route No. 1 last October, more than 300 Americans and an undisciplined number of Mexicans have been killed or badly injured while driving the twisting, narrow road, which has neither shoulders nor guard rails even where it clings to mountainsides above sheer 3,000-foot drops.

Still, American tourists continue to swarm down the highway—more than 7,000 over the Memorial Day weekend—driving

at speeds better suited to a turnpike than a road that is only 19 feet wide for long distances. Mexican officials have repeatedly cautioned that the highway is a scenic route, not a speedway, that it is unroadably dangerous in places because of the difficult terrain and that it should never be driven at night.

For nearly 300 miles from the border to El Rosario the highway is 27 feet wide, until it turns inland from the Pacific. The road then narrows to 19 feet as it snakes its way for 400 miles through deserts of large cactus and around 11,000-foot peaks of the San Pedro Martir Range, across the peninsula's midsection to Santa Rosalia on the Gulf of California. There it widens again.

Collisions Frequent
Sideswipes and head-on collisions are frequent on the narrow portions.

The land alongside the highway is unfenced, and a motorist rounding one of the many sharp curves may suddenly come upon a meandering group of cows or burros. Farmers automatically collect \$75 for a dead cow and \$50 for a dead burro under the Mexican insurance that every American motorist is required to purchase.

Before the road was constructed, most of the shoreline mountains and fishing areas of Baja California were inaccessible except to boats, small planes or four-wheel-drive vehicles over rutted, unmarked trails.

Portugal Fetes National Holiday With Art, Songs

LISBON, June 10 (Reuters)—The people of Portugal celebrated their new-found freedoms by turning their National Day holiday today into a carnival of folk songs, art and street processions.

The celebration of Portugal Day, marking the anniversary of the death of 16th-century poet-hero Luis de Camoens, was in contrast to previous years when the focal point was a military parade.

Today's festivities also commemorated the April 25 military coup which swept away 48 years of dictatorship.

A group of artists painted a huge mural in a barn-like building on Lisbon's waterfront under the glare of television floodlights as thousands of people thronged around.

In the center of Lisbon, thousands paraded up and down the tree-lined avenues. On buildings nearby were posters bearing a picture of a red carnation stuck in a rifle barrel, symbol of the coup.

Obituaries

Duke of Gloucester, 74, Dies; Soldier, Uncle of the Queen

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—The Duke of Gloucester, 74, a professional soldier who joked that he was the only member of Britain's royal family to hold a "regular job," died in his sleep today.

The duke, whose father and two older brothers were kings of England and who was the uncle of Queen Elizabeth II, died at Banwell Manor, his country estate in Northamptonshire, a Kensington Palace spokesman said. The palace was the duke's London home.

The formerly robust duke suffered a stroke in 1969 and had been confined to a wheelchair since. He lost his speech in 1971.

The duke, eighth in line to the British throne, was a grandson of Queen Victoria, and a son of King George V. The duke's brothers were the Duke of Windsor, who reigned for six months in 1936 as Edward VIII, and King George VI, father of the present queen.

Duties of State

The tall, well-built duke loved the military life best. But he had to cut short a promising military career when he was pressed into duties of state following the death of his father in 1936, and following the abdication of brother Edward to marry a commoner from America.

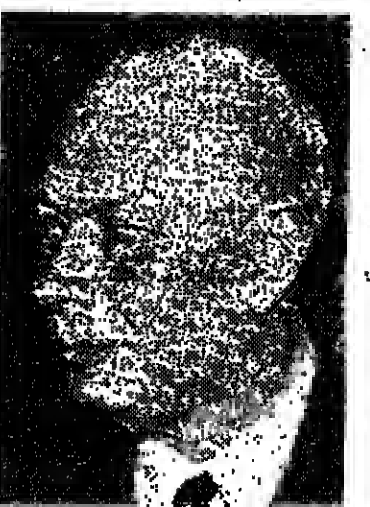
The military was a life which he enjoyed enormously, said an officer who served with the duke in the 10th Royal Hussars, a cavalry regiment.

"No officer was more popular with his men and he knew the family background of all his troops—the Christian names of the wives and children," the officer said.

"It was his ambition to command the regiment and in the ordinary course of events he would probably have got the command in 1938."

The Duke of Windsor wrote later that his abdication had been a severe disappointment for his younger brother, then known as Prince Henry.

"He had passed into the Staff College, and until that moment



Duke of Gloucester

looked forward with confidence to promotion achieved through merit," the Duke of Windsor wrote.

The Royal Show

In telling his brother of his intention to abdicate, the Duke of Windsor wrote, "I suspected as I talked that Harry foresaw that if I abdicated he would be required to leave the army and take more part in the royal show."

The outbreak of World War II gave the Duke of Gloucester a welcome return to the military life, even though many of his duties were part of "the royal show."

After the war the duke spent two years as governor-general of Australia and then lived the life of a country squire on his 2,000-acre estate in Northamptonshire.

"My farm... is my most absorbing and perhaps my most expensive interest," the duke once said. He drove a tractor, helped at getting in the hay and was very proud of his herd of Guernsey cattle.

The duke and his 73-year-old duchess, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, had two sons. The elder, Prince William, was killed in 1972 when his airplane crashed on takeoff in an air race. He was 30. Prince Richard, a 27-year-old architect, became the duke's heir.

Ben H. Reese

NEPTUNE, N.J., June 10 (AP)—Ben H. Reese, 85, a former managing editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and a proponent of investigative reporting, died today.

Mr. Reese guided the Post-Dispatch to four Pulitzer prizes during 25 years as city editor and 13 years as managing editor.

Following his retirement in 1951, Mr. Reese became co-chairman of the advisory board of the American Press Institute, conducting seminars across the nation. Most of the sessions dealt with investigative reporting.



ARMED PROTEST—Actress Diana Rigg arrives at the London Coliseum yesterday with petitions protesting the appearance there of the Bolshoi Ballet while "Jews are being persecuted in the Soviet Union."

1st Mrs. Solzhenitsyn's 'Memoirs' for Sale

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI)—Without publicity, Soviet representatives have been offering the purported memoirs of Alexander Solzhenitsyn's first wife to Western publishers in an apparent effort to discredit the exiled author.

A manuscript attributed to Natalya Reshetovskaya, who was separated from the novelist in 1970, is circulating at a time when scores in the United States are offering the first copies of an American edition of "The Gulag Archipelago," Mr. Solzhenitsyn's widely publicized account of the Soviet labor-camp system from 1918 to 1956. The book is being published in the United States by Harper & Row.

Miss Reshetovskaya, who was still living with Mr. Solzhenitsyn when he wrote the book and typed at least part of it, was quoted earlier this year as having described it as "camp folklore" rather than as a genuine reflection of history.

Gave Interview

She made the statement in an interview with the Novosti press agency, a Soviet organization, which is also understood to be handling her 270-page manuscript, entitled "Arguing With Time."

Miss Reshetovskaya, a chemist and an accomplished pianist, said

in the interview that her memoirs were intended to present her life with Mr. Solzhenitsyn "as accurately as possible" from 1936, when both were first-year students at Rostov University in southern Russia, to 1964, when he was already widely known in the literary world.

She said she had relied on a diary and on more than 200 letters written to her by Mr. Solzhenitsyn from the front in World War II and during his subsequent 11 years of imprisonment and enforced residence, most of it in Kazakhstan.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in a statement last year, contended that his first wife, from whom he was divorced last year, had no right to publish his letters.

It is evident that the memoirs have been edited to conform with

the official Soviet view. The manuscript attempts to suggest, for example, that there were grounds for Mr. Solzhenitsyn's arrest in 1945 after he had made comments critical of the Soviet system in letters to a childhood friend.

Miss Reshetovskaya's memoirs do not mention Mr. Solzhenitsyn's formal "rehabilitation" in 1957, when a court decision declared that his statements were "no evidence of criminal behavior."

Legal Action Threatened

ZURICH, June 10 (AP)—Mr. Solzhenitsyn's Swiss lawyer, Fritz Heeb, reiterated today that the writer would seek legal action if the memoirs include any of his letters or other material from his literary archives.

To Church Leaders

Outspoken Moscow Priest Apologizes

By Robert C. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI)—Father Dmitri Dudko, the Orthodox priest who caused a small sensation here with his outspoken public statements on sensitive issues, has apologized to church leaders for his public defiance of their instructions.

Last month church authorities ordered Father Dmitri to move from his Moscow church to a rural parish. In a defiant public statement, the priest refused and said he would retire from active service in the church instead. He made that announcement in his church on May 18, and was away afterward by two men whom Westerners present thought were plainclothes police.

Sources close to Father Dmitri have since said that these men were trying to help the priest get away from the church without incident. Father Dmitri was reportedly upset by incorrect foreign press reports that he had been detained or arrested.

Mystery Deepens

The fact that he was not arrested and his apology now to church authorities deepen the mystery surrounding Father Dmitri's "meetings" with his flock this winter and spring, at which he spoke out bluntly against contemporary conditions in the Soviet Union, especially spiritual and moral conditions. If they had followed their normal standards, the political police would have arrested Father Dmitri months ago.

Some intellectuals here speculate that Father Dmitri has friends or supporters in high places who have protected him. Many intellectuals believe that

strong Russian nationalists, with sympathies for the Orthodox Church as a Russian institution, hold positions of power in the Soviet regime.

A 27-page essay on Father Dmitri written by a well known Moscow dissident has reached Western newsmen here. It provides the first known details about his background.

According to this document, which is signed A. Krasnov, the pen name of Anatoly Levitan, a religious writer and dissident who has served several prison terms, "Mitya" Dudko went from the Soviet Army to a church seminary at the end of World War II. He finished the seminary in two years and entered the Theological Academy at Zagorsk, the religious shrine 80 miles northeast of Moscow.

After a year, seminary student Dudko was arrested by the security police for a religious poem he had written. He ended up in a Siberian labor camp, where he served until Stalin's death, according to Mr. Krasnov's essay, and "the camp became his university—he read much and devoted much of his time to praying" and left the camp "spiritually mature."

Returning to Moscow in 1956, he managed to re-enter the Theological Academy, despite the opposition of some of its officials. He completed his studies in 1958, but was not ordained as a priest until late 1960, at the age of 38.

He was assigned to a Moscow church where, according to Mr. Krasnov, he became popular for his preaching, his sincerity, and his way with people, both simple folk and intellectuals.

Whitlam Returns Officially to Post

CANBERRA, Australia, June 10 (UPI)—The Labor party's delegation to Parliament formally re-elected Gough Whitlam as Prime Minister today. He was unopposed.

It was the delegation's first meeting since the party won the May 18 elections with a majority reduced from nine to five seats in the House of Representatives. The vote for the Senate is still undecided.

One major change in the top echelon of the party during voting for the 27-man cabinet was the election of the overseas trade minister, Jim Cairns, over the defense minister, Lance Barragar, as deputy prime minister.

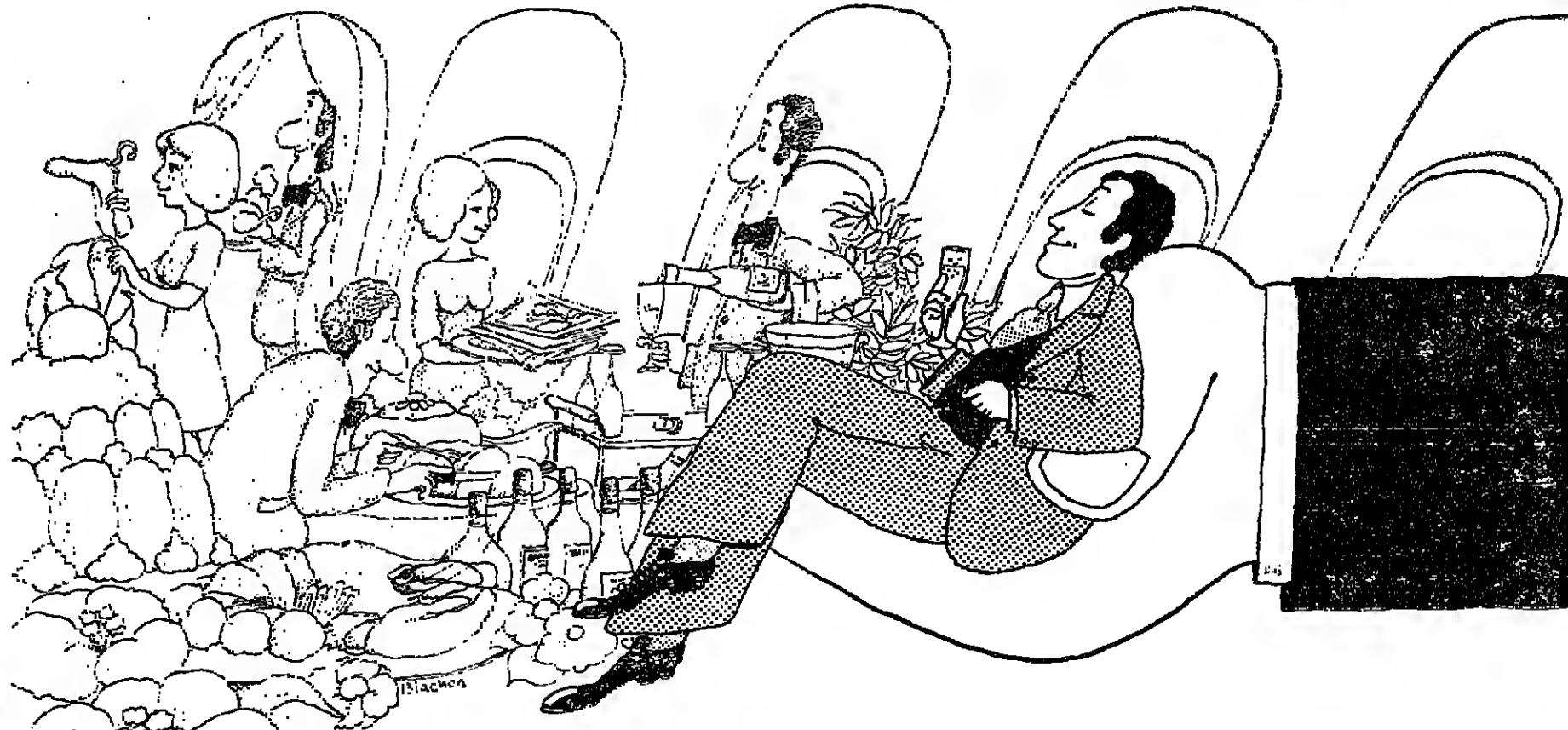


Cialenga
the new perfume by
BALENCIAGA
PARIS

3 Soviet Dissidents Condemn Arrests

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI)—Nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and two other dissidents today condemned Soviet authorities for arresting persons who distribute the underground Chronicle of Current Events.

In a statement made available to Western newsmen, they called on Amnesty International and the International League for Human Rights to join in the condemnation. Signing the statement with Mr. Sakharov were physicist Andrei Tverdokhlebov and Vladimir Albrechts.



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AIR FRANCE
We understand.

W. Berlin Frees 2 Arab Terrorists

BERLIN, June 10 (UPI)—West Berlin justice authorities today released from jail two Palestinians to avert Arab terrorist attacks during the World Cup soccer championships, city officials said today.

"The World Cup played a role in their release," Horst Korber, head of the city's justice department, told newsmen. "We had reports that actions were planned to free them."

The two Arabs were convicted April 22 of plotting to blow up the West Berlin office of the El Al Israeli airline, the police registration office for foreigners, a hotel and a Jewish-owned nightclub.

Seychelles at OAU

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 10 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Mancham of the Seychelles Islands, addressed the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee today and won its recommendation that the Seychelles be seated as an observer. The Indian Ocean island group is moving toward independence from Britain.

TED LAPIDUS

SAINT-HONORE

Femme **SOLDES** Homme

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Saigon Force In Drive for Red Positions

Last Held on Capital's
North Defense Line

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, June 10.—Government troops battled their way toward the two last Communist-held positions on Saigon's northern defense line today after fighting yesterday which left nearly 300 casualties on both sides.

Military sources said that the heaviest fighting occurred between the rubble of An Dien village, retaken by government troops last week, and "Position 82," both about 25 miles north of the capital.

The sources said that government pilots reported killing between 125 and 150 Communist troops yesterday in bombing raids supporting the Saigon units' advance toward Position 82.

Government casualties were five dead and 63 wounded, the Saigon command reported.

An Dien village, Position 82 and another position in the area were captured by Communist forces last month, posing a threat to the capital's northern defense line. The government immediately launched a drive to recapture them but so far has been able to retake only An Dien village, after fighting which left more than 500 dead on both sides.

Fighting at Prek Luang

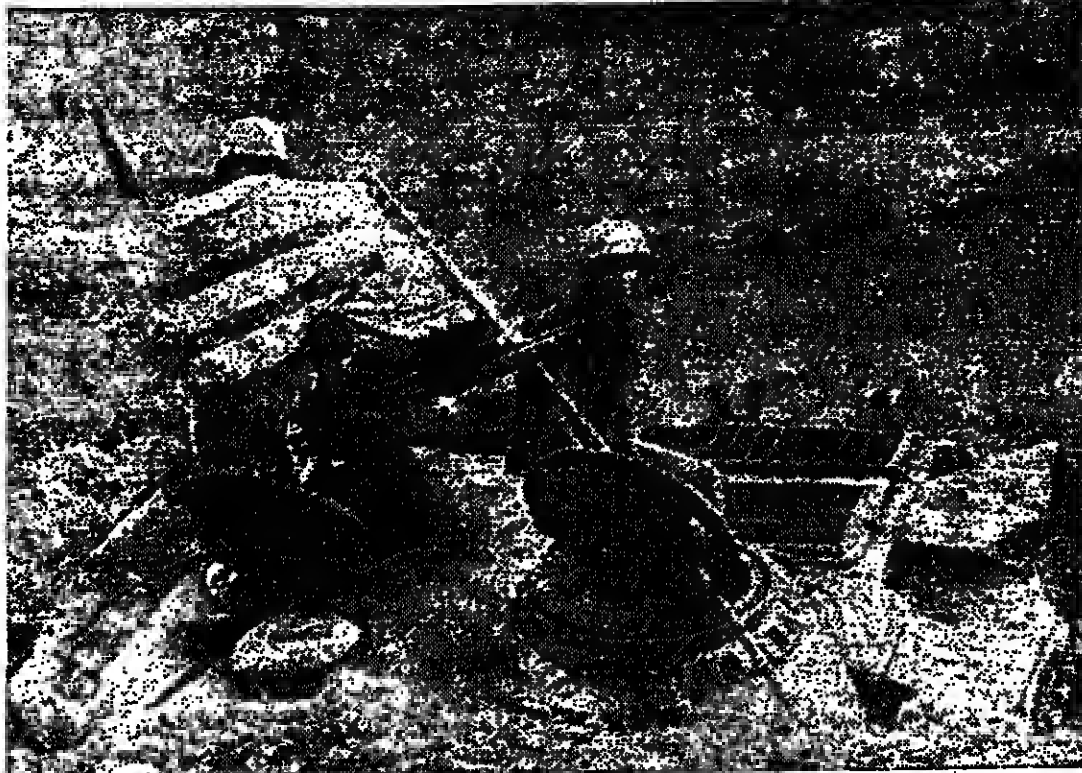
In Phnom Penh, the Cambodian military command reported fighting at Prek Luang, on the east bank of the Mekong River five miles northeast of Phnom Penh. The command said that its troops killed 12 Khmer Rouge insurgents and captured a number of weapons. Five government troops were wounded, it added.

Other fighting was reported in the isolated provincial capital of Kompong Sella, 88 miles southeast of the capital.

At the same time in Phnom Penh, Cambodian government leaders paid their last respects to two officials killed last week in a student-police confrontation.

President Lon Nol posthumously decorated Minister of Education Keo Santham and his deputy, Thach Chea, with National Defense Medals, calling them heroes who "sacrificed their lives for the nation."

Reliable sources said that Communist agents killed the two men, taking advantage of the confusion of a student demonstration.



BATTLE BREAK—South Vietnamese soldiers relax atop a Russian-made tank destroyed during a battle at An Dien village. Saigon troops retook the village after three weeks.

Bill Sets Curbs on Human-Fetus Research

By Harold M. Schreck Jr.
WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).

Senate and House conferees have agreed on legislation to impose a temporary ban on research involving the living human fetus, research that has been a subject of considerable controversy in recent months.

Vietnam Toll Since Truce Put at 350,000

SAIGON, June 10 (UPI).—The Saigon command said today that since the cease-fire was declared on Jan. 28, 1973, at least 351,454 Vietnamese soldiers on both sides have been killed or wounded.

A spokesman said that 55,014 Communist soldiers have been killed. Although there is no official count of Communist wounded, commanders figure that three men are wounded for each man killed, which would mean 165,042 Communist wounded.

Government casualties since the armistice declaration have been 17,722 killed and 73,676 wounded, the Saigon command reported.

The ban would be limited to research supported, directly or indirectly, by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, but this covers a major share of all health-related research in the United States. Furthermore, policies of the National Institutes of Health, the department's biomedical research arm, are strongly influential abroad as well as in the United States because of the global reputation of the institutes.

The temporary ban on fetal research is part of a package of proposals likely to have major effects on the conduct of medical research and, in some important respects, on government-supported health care.

The Senate-House conferees reached agreement on the package last week, staff sources said, but it will probably be a few more days before the wording of the proposals is worked out.

Kennedy's Role

The proposed legislation reflects strongly ideas advanced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass. Senate and House subcommittee staff members who worked on the conference report note, however, that the agreement represented a compromise.

For example, Sen. Kennedy had favored a permanent national commission for the protection of human subjects of medical experiments. The compromise calls for

a temporary commission to function for two years. After that period it would be replaced by a national advisory council for protection of subjects of medical and behavioral research.

The temporary commission would be charged with studying two areas of current controversy—fetal research and psychosurgery.

Research Grants

The conference agreement, members said, calls for a 10-month ban on research on living human fetus, either *in utero* or after abortion, until the purpose of the research is to save the life of the fetus. The ban would go into effect when the temporary commission is established. At the end of 10 months, the commission will be required to make recommendations on permanent policy to the secretary of health, education and welfare.

The issues of fetal research, psychosurgery and establishment of a national commission on medical research ethics across bills mainly concerned with reporting research training for doctoral candidates and sons in the post-doctoral phase of science careers.

Last year the administration had sought to phase out grants, but members of the Senate and the House have moved to retain them.

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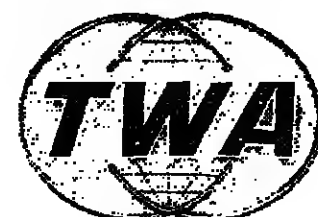
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MUSIC

'Pinafore' Shipwrecked In Germany

By James Helme Sutcliffe

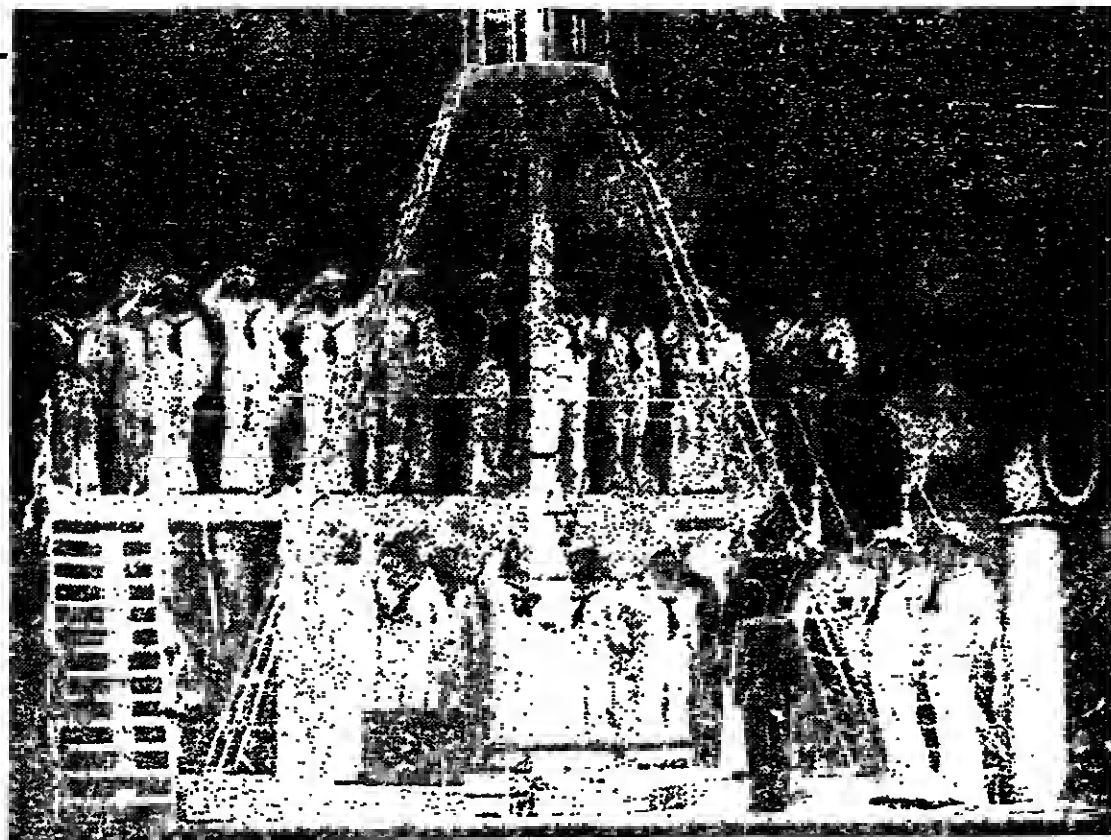
KASSEL, West Germany (IHT).—Gilbert & Sullivan's "HMS Pinafore" has sailed into the Kassel Staatstheater repertory for the season.

However, this German premiere was shipwrecked from the start with the production team and artists issuing warnings, ostensibly occasioned by the "weakness" of the work itself. Kassel's reason for tackling "Pinafore" was intended to be Peter Löffler's predilection for G&S in the original and his hope of establishing the Savoy Operas in German theaters as an alternative to the gothic sentimentalism of home-grown operetta.

In Charles Lewinsky, Löffler had a young Swiss lyricist with a bright background in cabaret and a way with words particularly attuned to Gilbert's whimsy. His clever version of "Matrosenliebe" ("Sailor's Love," as "Pinafore" was rechristened) lacked the complete conviction of last year's "Yeomen of the Guard." Still it was a marvelous achievement, internal and end rhymes and all. There is nothing the matter with Werner Schachtel's designs either—delightful, authentically historical costumes in a composite setting which, in picture-book colors, seemed like a cross-section of British institutions. The orchestra, led by stage right, had been transformed into Sir Joseph's barge which his female relatives rowed with aplomb past a lighthouse to the center-stage paddles. "Pinafore," docked close to the Portsmouth bar, whose backside the crew stroke and pat during Ralph's "Night-ingle" ballad.

Things got worse, Sir Joseph's barge sinks (to the taped sound of a car crash), forcing his sundry relatives to swim to the ship and strip to Victorian undies—to be dried off by the crew and made comfortable in deck chairs (which take an age to set up), thus torpedoing the continuity and, with it, audience interest.

Sir Joseph llops (making his crucial dialogue unintelligible) until a dead albatross cures him by falling on his head during the Act II finale. Josephine is the ugly-duckling daughter of a young playing, gin-swinging Captain Corcoran (pronounced as if he were French, which would have tickled Gilbert's francophilia). She is wooed by a bespectacled



A scene from the Kassel production of "HMS Pinafore."

Ralph who spends much of his time feeding his pet bird in the crew's nest when not playing the slot machine in front of the vicarage or spitting out a mouthful of teeth after Josephine slaps him.

If gags like these smack of musical-hall slapstick, others are in miserable taste: Corcoran humping drunkenly from his hammock during Josephine's big Act II aria. The flames that appear from below deck for Buttercup/Azuena's narrative-confession are simply silly.

It seemed as if the director Nikolaus Suiberg (opera director in Essen from next season) was

not too subtly taking his revenge on an administration which forced him to stage a piece that interested him not in the least and whose "British" humor had to be made "comprehensible" for a German provincial audience. But even this does not explain his total inability to serve up the dialogue amusingly.

Under the circumstances, the cast did as well as it could, with the talents of that brilliant comedian Werner Franz wasted as Sir Joseph. Diete Honig was a convincing, lepreux, peg-legged Dick Deadeye. Trude Schumacher, as Buttercup, was evidently the only singer who took

her role seriously—her diction was superlative.

Even the conductor, Lionel Friend, didn't bother to shape phrases and asked for dry, detached bowing that made the score sound thin and robbed it of its charming Victorian sentiment. Why he, an Englishman, would have allowed the orchestra and Act II entr'acte to be replaced by taped sounds of cockcrows and cuckoo whistles is anybody's guess.

As one woman said during the dress rehearsal: "Why did we have to go to England for an operetta when we've got perfectly good German ones like 'Victoria und ihr Husar'?"

Finding Pegs for Performing Rare Works

By Henry Pleasants

ALDEBURGH, England, June 10 (IHT).—Anniversaries are invaluable as pegs upon which to hang performances of musical works otherwise rarely heard, and so it has been at the opening of the 27th Aldeburgh Festival.

The centenary of Gustav Holst's birth brought us, Saturday evening, two chamber operas, "David" (1898) and "The Wandering Scholar" (1919-30), a timely reminder that he wrote a lot more than just "The Planets." Much of it will be heard in the course of this festival (it continues through June 24), one of whose artistic directors is Imogen Holst, the composer's daughter, biographer and editor.

Similarly, the 150th anniversary of the death of Byron prompted yesterday's performance of all of Robert Schumann's incidental music to "Manfred," of which only the overture can be said to have found a place in the standard repertoire, and hardly more than a marginal place at that.

In the case of "Manfred," the rarity of performance has little to do with the quality of the music, some of it exceptionally fine late Schumann (1849). It is rather that the music is so fragmentary to justify performance without a suitable reading of Byron's text.

It had such a reading yesterday especially from Richard

Pasco as Manfred. The hero's discourses with, and addresses to, the spirit world somewhere up in the Swiss Alps have more than a mere suggestion of fustian to ears unaccustomed to Byron's high-flown romanticism.

Schumann's ears were intensely sympathetic, and the strength and the charm of this music lies in its eloquent and picturesque evocation of Byronic fantasy. The performance, not only by Pasco, and other actors employed in the reading, but also by the Schütz Choir of London and the English Chamber Orchestra under the direction of Roger Norrington, entered fully into this ro-

manic spirit. If the result was hardly as memorable as the performance of Schumann's "Scenes From Faust" here two years ago, it was only because "Manfred" for all its admirable touches, is a lesser work.

Neither of Holst's two operas is likely to survive the anniversary, but the productions by the English Opera Group under Stuart Bedford offered in "David" some ravishing singing by Janet Baker, John Shirley-Quirk and Philip Langridge. This was more a matter of sound than of sense. Not much of the English text came over, despite Holst's notably discreet orchestration. But this was probably just as well, the libretto is by Holst, and as opera texts by composers tend to be, not excluding Richard Wagner, it is, linguistically, dire.

23 Years Old

The Long-Lived April in Paris Ball

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 10 (IHT).—Charity balls come and go. But the April in Paris ball has survived 23 years, something of a record, and a money-making one.

Since it was founded in 1951 by Elsa Maxwell (of diminutive size but giant social stature) and Claude Philippe (then director of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York), the ball has raised \$3 1/2 million for Franco-American charities. The idea grew from a costume ball the two gave in New York in 1950 to celebrate Paris's 2,000th anniversary. With Miss Maxwell spinning around as Marie de Medici, the ball was such a success that the annual April in Paris ball, always held in the Waldorf Astoria's Grand Ballroom, took shape.

Besides raising money for French and American charities, the ball's assets are many.

Tax-Deductible

The main, if crass, one is that gifts to charity in the United States are tax-deductible. Another come-on is gigantic his-and-hers gift boxes which make guests feel that, here and there, they get their money back. Finally, the ball continues because there are enough women in Paris and New York with enough time on their hands to give to a cause. The interest has never died down because the April in Paris ball became ideal social entrée.

The April in Paris ball, which is now held in October, has had its ups and downs. The ups included the days when the affair was co-sponsored by both Mrs. Charles de Gaulle and Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower when their husbands were in office. The



Princess de Lobkowitz



Baroness de Cabrol

entertainment was brilliant, with Maurice Chevalier and Marlene Dietrich, among others. The attendance also included the top drawers of French and American society. One of the best was given on a Deauville theme, with many French racehorse owners flying over for the occasion.

Down Phase

Then the ball, having generated myriads of other, smaller charity balls, went through a down phase. There were days when people still bought tickets, but did not bother to attend.

But things are picking up again for the April in Paris ball. The French committee, now headed by Princess Edouard de Lobkowitz, has retained social leader. Yesterday, Lady Deterding (of Dutch oil fortune) gave a luncheon in her Louis XV apartment for the French committee, which includes Princess de Polignac, Viscountess de Ribes, Princess d'Arenberg, Andrée de Vilmorin, Maurice Carrère, Simone Karoff and the Marquis d'Harcourt. The younger generation was represented by Muriel Lavin and Joy de Rohan-Chabot. They all came to help the vice-president, Baroness de Cabrol, whose charities have always benefited from the April in Paris ball.

Princess de Lobkowitz said that she took over the presidency to get funds for her own charities, the Reunited Social Order's hospitals in the Ivory Coast. All those women have to work to make the ball a success. They are expected to collect donations and gifts for the boxes (a sport at which rich women seem to excel) and to rally their friends to go to the ball. The Princess de Lobkowitz said that she has already written 40 personal letters to friends and hopes to round up enough people from Paris to charter a plane.



Princess d'Arenberg

The ball has always had French theme and French fashion. The theme has r. through the French province sometimes doing several rounds. The French Riviera, for instance, is coming up again for the time, which may be a bit much. The organizers are now talking about Biarritz.

The fashion shows have a exhausted all the couture hour with a special break in 1968 when French ready-to-wear, still in infancy, was first shown at ball. This year, plans are, have Jean-Louis Scherrer, young fashion house which rates top social grades for the for Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing. Another unexpected reason ball might do well this year, it is, in fact, by Jacqueline Ribes, one of the handsomest pillars of Paris society: "We our government announcing austerity regime, we'll just go to go and spend our money somewhere," she said.

Homage to Top Woman Restaurateur

By Craig Claiborne

LYONS, June 10 (NYT).—Women luminaries in the field of French gastronomy are nearly as rare as truffles in the Sahara. One of the exceptions is Madeleine Point, the elegant widow of Fernand Point, who died 20 years ago. Point was, of course, patron-chef of the celebrated Pyramide restaurant in Vienna and one of the undisputed geniuses of French cooking.

After his death in 1954, Mrs. Point ruled the restaurant with an unswerving allegiance to her husband's memory. Her dedica-

tion was acknowledged at a spectacular fete here Saturday night given by Paul Bocuse and attended by what was perhaps the greatest assembly of French chefs ever to pay tribute to man or woman.

With such an outpouring of affection the raison d'être for the occasion seemed almost secondary. Mrs. Point became the first woman to be chosen as one of the *maitres ouvriers de France*—one of the finest working people of France, a signal honor in the annals of restaurants.

The dinner, particularly to an American participant, was an amusing affair. The evening began in the courtyard of the Bocuse annex—a banquet hall about half a mile from the Bocuse restaurant. Champagne flowed for an hour or so before

the guests were ushered into the enormous dining salon.

The multi-course meal began with individual servings of small, honey-sweet Charentais melons filled to the brim with wild strawberries in port wine and accompanied by an estimable Mouton-Rot, 1970. That was followed by an Iranian-Danish fish course—shyrian pearls of fresh caviar coupled with ground lax (raw salmon) freshly cured with dill and salt and a touch of sugar and served with a savory dill and mustard sauce.

We had been forewarned by Paul Bocuse about the main course. At a gathering in Manhattan we had the friendly suggestion to ask what he would serve as the main course for such a auspicious occasion. He told us prime ribs of beef American style. "You," we assured him, "have got to be kidding." He wasn't.

In the courtyard were six magnificent prime ribs of beef burning on spits before a natural charcoal fire. On reflection, we realized that there was wisdom in the Bocuse madness. What on earth could an established, world-renowned

Mrs. Point
and Paul
Bocuse dance
at party
honoring her.

J.G. Barthelme/SIPA.



chef do to dam his truffle and foie gras-jaded peers? To those accustomed to such things, night-ingle's tongues are nothing if not a bore. The beef, incidentally, had been selected by André Solterer, a friend of Bocuse and one of the three *maitres ouvriers de France* living and working in America.

The beef was accompanied by a splendid combination of new, local string beans, sautéed wild mushrooms and—mirabile dictu—baked Idaho potatoes, marvelously enriched and flavored with heavy French cream and chopped fresh tarragon. To quote an American (there were three of us, including Dan Wynn, the photographer, and Tom Margitell, an owner of the Four Seasons Restaurant in New York) sitting opposite us: "But Idaho potatoes never tasted like this before!" He damn well meant it.

Irrepressible clown who dances on tables and at climax of an evening tosses champagne glasses into the air, is also a gentleman, a big complex human being who p. a callopie to amuse the w. He is an infant terrible doubtless wonders at times the Lord chose him to wear a heavy and responsible for blanché.

Scientist, Mystic Get Israeli Prizes

HAIFA, Israel, June 10 (IHT).—A British scientist and an Israeli expert on mysticism will be awarded the annual Herta and Paul Amir prizes.

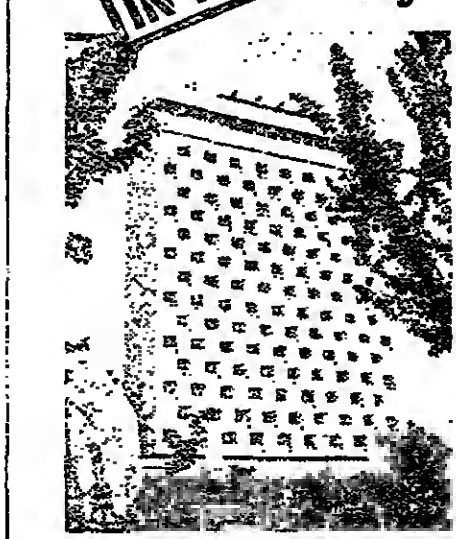
The Technion-Israel Institute of Technology named the prizes as Sir Alan Howard Coot, a former chief scientific adviser to the British government, now master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Gershon S. Kohn, professor of Jewish studies at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

The \$25,000 prizes will be sent by Israeli President Ezer Weizman June 25. The prizes are named after Los Angeles businessman Harvey, who donated \$1 million three years ago to establish an award.

Chinese War Manuals

PEKING, June 10 (Reuters).—Nearly 5,000 water-thin bamboo strips inscribed with the texts of Chinese manuals on the conduct of war have been unearthed in tomb dated back 2,000 years, a newspaper has reported.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Paper Firm Seeks Oil Concern

Glennco Trust Co. reports that talks are being conducted for the merger of General Crude Oil Co. of Houston, Texas, with a subsidiary of International Paper Co. of New York, which holds 83 percent of the stock of General Crude as a trustee of the Penn Memorial Trust, said that terms of the transaction call for the conversion of each share of General Crude into either \$45 in cash or \$13 in cash and \$32 in a new five-year installment note of International Paper at the option of the holder. Terms also call for conversion of each preferred share of General Crude into either \$180 in cash or \$62 in cash and \$128 in the new five-year note, also at the shareholder's option. There are currently 8,516,103 common and 224,443 preferred shares of General Crude outstanding.

Hoechst Acquires French Firm

Farbwerke Hoechst, of West Germany, says its subsidiary, Cie. Financiere Chimie, will absorb St. Centrale Roussel-Nobel, of France. Hoechst will have 96 percent control of the resulting firm, which will provisionally take the name of St. Holding Roussel-Nobel. The firm will hold 80.2 percent share in Roussel-Nobel. Hoechst vice-president, Kurt Lams, told journalists that the aim is to create a powerful European pharmaceutical group of companies.

U.S. Stock Clearing Plan Developed

A plan has "just been worked out" to combine the stock clearing operations of the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange, and National Clearing Corp. over-the-counter trades, Merrill Lynch & Co. chairman Donald Regan reports. Mr. Regan says he hopes the

system will go into operation soon. He expects the system will include provisions so that securities can be deposited at any of a number of regional receiving centers and then be automatically credited to the broker.

Italy Gets Iranian Contract

Iran and the major Italian state holding company have announced an agreement valued at 2,000 billion lire (\$3.1 billion) to build a major steel complex at Bandar Abbas, on the Persian Gulf. The work is to be carried out as a joint project between National Iranian Steel Co. and Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), the state holding company, and its various subsidiaries. The project includes development of iron ore mines near Bandar Abbas, construction of a three-million-ton-a-year iron and steel plant, a 500-megawatt electrical-generating plant, a desalination plant to serve the complex and a planned satellite city of 80,000 persons.

U.S. Airlines Show a Profit

The U.S. scheduled airline industry posted net profits of nearly \$233 million in 1973 despite fuel shortage problems and the resultant juggling of flight schedules. Figures released by the Air Transport Association show that the number of passengers carried on scheduled flights rose to 202 million last year from 191 million in 1972. Passenger revenues rose by 10.8 percent—from \$9.3 billion in 1972 to \$10.3 billion in 1973—while revenues from freight operations increased from \$905 million to just over \$1 billion. Operating expenses also went up sharply, from \$10.6 billion in 1972 to \$11.8 billion last year, leaving net operating income of \$222.8 million and net profits of \$222.8 million. The profit was \$214.8 million in 1973.

But Bank Warns Against Relaxing Policy

World Recession Is Said to Be Averted

BASEL, June 10 (AP).—The world's leading international bankers were told today that the threat of full-fledged international recession seems over for the time being and that inflation rates may slow down in the second half of 1974.

But president Jelle Zijlstra of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the center for co-operation among Western central banks, added that it would be wrong to relax restrictive policies to stimulate total demand.

Addressing member bankers

from some 30 countries at the BIS annual meeting, Mr. Zijlstra said there are no signs that the downturn triggered by the quadrupling of oil prices is going to go further this year.

"On the contrary, the level of activity seems to be well maintained and it would be a mistake to give a major stimulus to total demand by policy measures," he said.

Thus, the adjustment of our expenditure patterns to the new level of oil prices seems to be proceeding without undue difficulty, now that the initial shock is wearing off.

Inflation, he said, has accelerated to a point at which a government keeping the rate below 10 percent annually "would consider that it was doing rather well." But, he added, the recent weakening of commodity prices made it "reasonable to hope that during the rest of this year we shall get some help from that quarter in reducing the rate of price increases."

Floating exchange rates, Mr. Zijlstra said, have been a factor in boosting inflation. "This was partly because of increased import costs for countries with currencies floating downward. More broadly, however, floating rates have aggravated the general inflationary psychology by further weakening confidence in money, he explained.

Free floating, the BIS president also warned, was not a cure-all for the huge balance of payments deficits accumulating by the oil-importing countries.

What is needed, he said, is "some measure of international understanding about the exchange rate structure." Besides financing countries' payment balance deficits through private markets, official assistance would be required through the international agencies and directly from government to government.

To become eligible for such aid, countries should make "every effort" to eliminate non-oil sources from their balance of payments troubles, the BIS president said.

General monetary reform on the basis of stable but adjustable exchange rates is "obviously not practical for some time to come," Mr. Zijlstra said.

"However, if we could achieve and maintain some compatibility of countries' exchange rate policies, we would not only lessen the danger of adverse effects on world trade... but we would also make a start on what will probably be a long road back to a true international monetary system."

The BIS annual report released today noted the need for a strong U.S. currency as basis of a restored stable monetary order. Signed by BIS general manager René Larré, the report said that when the effort for monetary reform was postponed last January the general view was that floating exchange rates "would be required for the indefinite future."

"Even before its formal postponement, the reform discussions had taken on an air of unreality and seemed stalled on disagreement about the basic elements of the system and how it ought to function," the report said, and concluded:

"The key to restoring a stable rate system was always a dollar that commanded confidence by its convertibility and the stable monetary conditions which lay behind it."

"This objective needed constructive action on the gold problem and acceptance of some degree of balance-of-payments discipline. But with the international payment system in its present state of flux, a par value system is probably not within reach."

U.S. Official Eyes Tax Break for Industry

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, June 10 (NYT).—Secretary of the Treasury William Simon disclosed yesterday that he had been talking with key members of Congress about legislation that would provide special tax breaks for industries that need to expand if the nation is to avoid more shortages.

The Nixon administration has

not worked out any detailed proposal of tax incentives for business expansion, Mr. Simon said.

But he said he had received "encouragement" from Democratic leaders in Congress, as well as from many Republicans, for the idea of tax incentives that would encourage production in the United States at a reasonable price, rather than reliance on foreign sources, which may be higher priced.

Among the products that are already in short supply, or soon may be, are fuels, paper and steel, Mr. Simon said.

Korean War Experience He said that he was thinking about legislation that would permit businesses to take rapid depreciation write-offs for new plants and equipment. Complete

write-offs in only five years were permitted for war plants during the Korean war, he noted, and added: "It works and it works quickly."

Mr. Simon said that there was some argument within the administration over whether the tax incentives should be pinpointed to apply only to the industries with actual or potential shortages of capacity. Those who oppose such pinpointing feel that it would be difficult to determine which industries deserve the special treatment.

In addition, the opponents feel that if the tax treatment of depreciation is liberalized across the board, investment funds will automatically find their way to the businesses that most need to expand.

Though Mr. Simon expressed some optimism that Congress would approve the idea of additional investment incentives for business, proposals to do exactly the opposite are expected to come up for a vote in the Senate soon, possibly this week.

A group of Democratic senators is sponsoring legislation that would repeal the liberalized system of depreciation write-offs known as "asset depreciation range" which was put into effect by the Nixon administration without legislation in 1971.

Several previous attempts to repeal the system have failed in the Senate by as little as one or two votes.

Mr. Simon said he saw no inconsistency between advocating enactment of new tax incentives for business expansion and opposing tax reduction for individuals. A 56-billion tax-reduction bill is also expected to come up in the Senate this week and the administration will fight it as inflationary.

Mr. Simon said that what he was proposing for business was not a tax reduction, though it would have the effect of reducing the taxes paid by businesses. The tax incentives he wants to set would help fight inflation, rather than the reverse, he said, because the incentives for expanded production would "assure the consumer that he can get commodities at a reasonable price."

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.81 to 86.59.

Geo Industries, however, fell 2 to 9 7/8. Geo said last week it signed a previously announced agreement with Burnham Oil for Burnham's acquisition of Geo's assets.

Geo said the price would be equal to \$10.75 per Geo share after expenses and a reserve fund. On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose by 0.44 to 81.14.

Simon, Ministers Begin Talks on Monetary Reform

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon began bilateral conferences with finance ministers of Britain, Japan and other countries meeting in Washington for monetary reform negotiations Wednesday and Thursday.

The Treasury Department said Sir Denis Healey, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, conferred with Mr. Simon this morning.

U.S. officials said other meetings between Mr. Simon and finance ministers of the Philippines, India, Brazil, Indonesia and Japan will be held later today and tomorrow.

Japan's Finance Minister, Takao Fukuda, is slated to meet Mr. Simon at the Treasury Department tomorrow morning, U.S. officials said.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty deputies, headed by Jeremy Morse, scheduled sessions at the IMF for this afternoon and tomorrow to clear the way for the meeting of finance ministers and central bankers later in the week.

DISCOUNT BANK (FRANCE) S.A.

The General Meeting held on May 27, 1974, at the registered office of the company, 143 rue de la Chapelle, Paris, 10th, has approved the following financial statements for the fiscal year 1973:

—Clients' deposits rose to Fr. 275,000,000 as opposed to Fr. 272,000,000 in 1972, an increase of Fr. 3,000,000.

—The total balance sheet increased to Fr. 920,720,274 from Fr. 918,841,872, the end of 1972, an increase of Fr. 11,878,402.

—The resulting net gain was Fr. 3,400,629 after deduction of all charges, depreciation and reserves, as opposed to Fr. 1,845,299 for the preceding fiscal year.

The Meeting approved the allocation of Fr. 2,400,000 in net results for the fiscal year, to which was added the balance brought forward of Fr. 2,254,919 from preceding fiscal years. The allocation was as follows:

—for the legal reserve (5% of Fr. 2,400,000) Fr. 173,000

—for the long-term appreciation surplus reserve 563,262

—for the general reserve 4,000,000

—balance brought forward 1,979,559

Fr. 7,714,942

Further, the Meeting appointed the following persons to be members of the Board of Directors for one year:

MM. Harry Reemtsma, Raymond Waller, Marc Eyrolle, Fernand Aboukir, Roger Besson, David de Clavie, André Desquiere, James Michael Goldstein, Gilbert de Gerschlager-Rohlschütz, André Guenheire, Alexis de Guenzburg, René Weil.

Schmidt Says Shultz Ready for Gold Pact

Record Seen Possible With Former Secretary

PARIS, June 10 (AP).—The German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in an interview published in Paris today that U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz was ready to go to a project of the Common Market countries to buy and sell gold at market-related prices.

"I think it isn't incorrect to say that if Shultz were still there, we could have already reached agreement" with the United States concerning the plan, he

quoted as having told the newspaper Le Monde.

Mr. Schmidt said that the plan of gold was "also a plan of persons." He said he is confident that agreement has been reached between the EEC, United States and other

members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on an agreement central banks to buy and sell gold at prices to be agreed upon and other

in the so-called official price. Mr. Schmidt said Mr. Shultz understood that "it was in the long-term interest of the United States" to reach such

accord on gold.

Mr. Schmidt said negotiations international monetary reform are not deadlocked, and that agreement is possible on main guidelines.

The current state of negotiations is due "to the oil price shock and to the erratic movements provoked by the revision in the terms of trade" which prevent any return to fixed exchange rates, he said.

The chancellor said that no money, however financially strong, can return to fixed prices and defend them against the risk.

Mr. Schmidt also said the EEC must continue to operate openly if one country adopts measures to slow down inflation while others fail to act.

U.S. Auto Firms in Europe Lose Sales to Local Makers

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—U.S. auto firms operating abroad are losing out to European producers because buyers, for "pa-

triotic" and other reasons, are increasingly turning to domestic makes, according to First National City Bank's Economic Week publication.

Recent surveys have shown that in West Germany, for example, Ford Motor Co. cars and General Motors Corp.'s Opel are considered "American" while Volkswagen and Mercedes are considered "German" by buyers, who are turning to indigenous products.

In fact, GM's Opel affiliate in West Germany is closing its plants for a week, which will affect 36,000 workers in West Germany and 5,900 in Belgium.

Europeans also claim firms run from the United States are not attuned enough to local needs and are not keeping up with European firms in producing the types of small cars that are now in heavy demand.

It is also claimed that design and sales policy are set in Detroit rather than abroad, although Chrysler Corp.-France is controlled through Chrysler-Britain.

A Ford plant in Bordeaux is nevertheless busier than ever, producing gearboxes to supply compact cars made in the United States.

pan Imports More

OKYO, June 10 (AP).—Japan's licensed imports totaled 11 billion in May, down 21 cent from April but up 10.6 cent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. The ministry attributed the sharp increase to crude oil price rises.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Michael Davis

Irrving Trust Co. has appointed Michael Davis general manager of its London branch. Mr. Davis, a vice-president and previously head of the Northern Europe district, joined the bank in 1962.

Robert Corcoran has been named vice-president and head of the European regional office of Chemco International Leasing Inc. Previously with Chemco's corporate banking division in New York, Mr. Corcoran will be located in London and will have responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Panic Caused IOS Debacle, Cornfeld Says

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—The collapse of the \$25-billion Investors Overseas Services empire was triggered by "the panic and hysteria" of its directors who were watching their paper fortunes deteriorate as IOS stock began to fall at the start of 1970.

This is the view of Bernard Cornfeld, former Brooklyn stockbroker who founded IOS and was its president and chief salesman, as expressed to Barron's financial weekly in the second of an exclusive three-part interview.

Mr. Cornfeld said that as the stock fell, "a tremendous panic set in. Total hysteria. And the board said, look, we've got to find someone to come in and save us." Also, Mr. Cornfeld told Barron's, "a tremendous amount of misinformation" contributed to the collapse of IOS.

Could Have Survived

Mr. Cornfeld, fresh from an 11-month stay in a Swiss jail and about to begin a campaign designed to restore the remaining IOS assets to their rightful owners, also told Barron's that the collapse need not have happened and that IOS "absolutely" could have survived the crunch.

"My explanation of what happened has to begin with an overview of the IOS phenomenon," Mr. Cornfeld said. "IOS grew out of concepts which came from my socialist youth."

"I thought it would be important if everyone who was involved in the growth and the building of the company also was involved in its ownership."

This was the basis for the IOS stock option plan, and over the years some 4,000 or 5,000 people who were keys to the overall development of the company were allowed to buy stock in the company.

"As a result," Mr. Cornfeld continued, "the overwhelming majority of the board of directors consisted of large shareholders who were actively associated with the company."

"They were on the board by virtue of the fact that they had been in the company from the very beginning. They were successful primarily in the field of sales. They weren't terribly sophisticated about corporate finance or corporate management. They just happened to be keys in the area that was most important to the company, which was sales."

"In any case, after the 1969 underwriting (an IOS manage-

ment offering of roughly \$100 million), here we were with a board consisting of many new millionaires."

"And each time the price of the stock went up \$1 a share, their assets were worth \$1 million more. When the price of the stock got to about \$29, these shareholders had over one million shares—and quite a few of the directors did—considered themselves to be terribly wealthy. But then the stock started to fall, and one day they were worth \$25 million, the next day \$22 million, the next day \$18 million."

"After a week of this, a tremendous panic set in. Total hysteria. And the board said, look, we've got to find someone to come in and save us."

"There was a certain unanimity about this. A lot of these people, and I talk to them now, describe the situation as a kind of insanity. Old loyalties were just pretty much cast aside," Mr. Cornfeld said.

"Wasn't the stock sinking because earnings weren't up to snuff?" Barron's asked.

"No," Mr. Cornfeld replied.

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Saudi Arabia Is to Receive 60% of Aramco

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP).—Arabian American Oil Co. (ARAMCO) said today an interim agreement has been reached with the Saudi Arabian government which provides that the 25 percent interest in the Aramco concessionary rights provided to the government be increased to 60 percent, retroactive to last Jan. 1.

The oil company said that there will be further negotiations with the Saudi government next month and observers expect that the Saudis will obtain an agreement giving them the 100 percent ownership they have indicated they seek.

The NYSE common stock index was ahead 0.26 to 49.97 late in the session, while advances outnumbered declines by around 175 issues.

Turnover was 13.54 million shares, down from 19.02 million Friday.

Among the semiconductors, Motorola fell 3/4 to 54 3/8 after having traded at a low of 51. Texas Instruments sagged 3 to 95 7/8, and National Semiconductor 1 1/8 to 14 7/8.

However, low-priced Latrobe Steel gained 2 3/8 to 9 1/2. It said it filed suit in U.S. district court for western district of Pennsylvania seeking to enjoin the tender offer being made by Eastmont Corp. for shares of Latrobe's common stock.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty deputies, headed by Jeremy Morse, scheduled sessions at the IMF for this afternoon and tomorrow to clear the way for the meeting of finance ministers and central bankers later in the week.

"Earnings for calendar 1969 were anticipated at \$20-25 million. They ultimately turned out to be \$10.3 million, but no one knew it at that point."

Meanwhile, he said, "word got out that earnings weren't going to be as high as had been anticipated. And word got out that there were all sorts of other problems in the company. And the price of the stock started going down. But in reality, there weren't any huge corporate problems at all. Sales were higher than ever."

Was there a cash shortage? Barron's asked.

"I don't think so," Mr. Cornfeld said. "But everything happened very quickly, and everybody on the board, with the notable exception of two or three people and myself, was seized by the notion that it was vital to bring in somebody from the outside to save the company," Mr. Cornfeld said.

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1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568
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[illegible]

COMPASSION, THE HUMAN TOUCH

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Tokyo Exchange

Price
Yen }

Dollar Bonds		Convertible Bonds	
Iceland 8-87.....	87	88	
Sw. 7-87.....	80	81	

June 12, 1974

Are diamonds really the most secure investment?

— The stones delivered must have a minimum caliber of one carat

- Exact dimensions

- Purity

TABLE 1
The current values of the elements of demand

1111

Head Office: Alpenstrasse 14, Zug (Switzerland). Secretariat: Schupstrasse, 9, Antwerp (Belgium).

NY _____ **Attorney General** _____ **Adm.** _____

Reporting as objective
as humanly possible, plus
Audience-conscious air-
lines place more adver-
Every week the Herald
Tribune reports on the

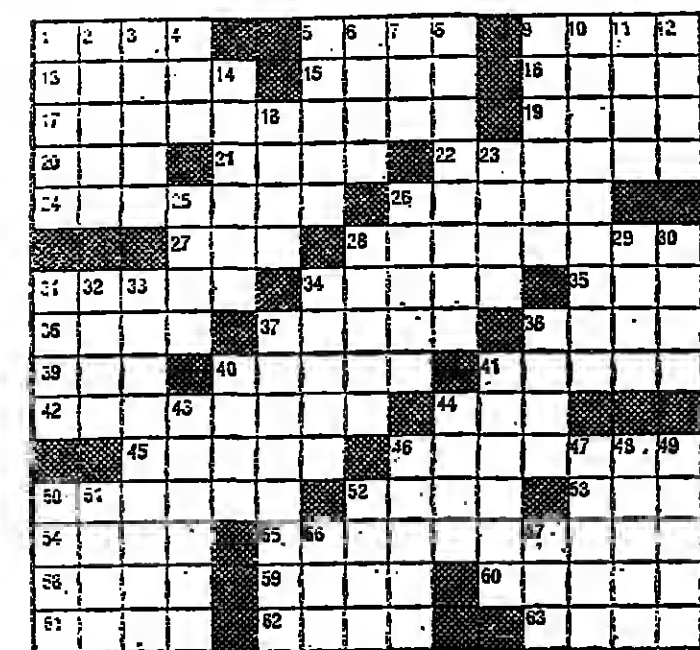
what we call news. I believe that in any other European newspaper. Europe: what's new, old and interesting everywhere.

and you have the Herald Tribune—Europe's one

CROSSWORD

—By Will Weng

ACROSS		44 Swimsuit top	12 Caustic
7 Dull sound	45 Fun's partner	14 Climbs	
5 Partner of circumstance	46 Noblewoman	18 Goat with curved horns	
9 Beyond	50 "____ Ear"	23 Cupid's relative	
13 Pot and nineteenth	52 Region	25 Fancy	
15 Profess	53 Seamen's group: Abbr.	26 Upbraid	
18 Thought	54 Structural beam	28 Van Gogh city	
17 Look forward to	55 Treasily	29 Across Markey	
19 Loving or green	56 Palm-tree product	30 Lowers	
20 Country in Eur.	59 Wading bird	31 Workshop tool	
21 Third man	60 Small spot	32 Slept like ____	
22 Respectable	61 Paper money	33 Name	
23 Fishing vessel	62 Bounders	34 Film segments	
25 Alluring	63 Boats	37 Pertaining to debate	
27 Spell	DOWN		
29 Confronted	1 U. N. name	38 Lion	
31 "Quo ____?"	2 Pay, as a draft	40 Mountain lion	
34 Classroom crib	3 Extreme	41 Fears	
35 Prefix with corns or form	4 Roman gods	43 Skeleton forces	
36 Detail	5 Certain tiger	44 Lager	
37 Horseshoe or Victoria	6 Arena	46 Media division	
38 Use the clippers	7 Fulfilled	47 Record	
39 Mayday	8 Interprets leave	48 Slight suggestion	
40 Thrust	9 Chessmo	49 Post	
41 Legal documents	10 Exciting experience	50 Italian resort	
42 Menu experts	11 Noticed	51 Israeli statesman	
		52 Etcher's need	
		56 Lawyers' org.	
		57 W. W. II agency	



WEATHER

	O	F			C	F
ALGAEVA.....	1	—	Not available	MILAN.....	12	Rain
AUSFEDAL.....	11	24	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	24	Sunny
ANKARA.....	25	77	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	29	Cloud
ATHENS.....	35	77	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	12	Overcast
BELGRADE.....	25	77	Cloudy	PARIS.....	27	Overcast
BELGRADE.....	25	77	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	13	Cloud
BERLIN.....	17	62	Cloudy	OSLO.....	13	Cloud
BRUSSELS.....	13	64	Cloudy	PARIS.....	12	Snowfall
BUDAPEST.....	25	77	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	13	Cloud
CHIRU.....	23	81	Sunny	ROME.....	22	Cloud
CASABLANCA.....	21	72	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	24	Cloud
COPENHAGEN.....	15	73	Snowfall	STOCKHOLM.....	11	Rain
CONY DENTON.....	23	73	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	27	Cloud
DIEPEN.....	16	50	Overcast	TEL AVIV.....	29	Rain
DURBERGHE.....	25	72	Overcast	UNION.....	24	Cloud
FLORINCE.....	31	72	Overcast	VENICE.....	13	Rain
GENEVA.....	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	27	Overcast
GENEVA.....	9	48	Rain	WARSAW.....	14	Cloud
HUNGKIRK.....	14	54	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	41	Sunny
ISLEHOLM.....	25	72	Cloudy	YAGRE.....	21	Overcast
LISBON.....	25	72	Cloudy	ZAGREB.....	11	Storm
LONDON.....	25	73	Snowfall			
LOS ANGELES.....	25	73	Cloudy			
MADRID.....	25	73	Cloudy			

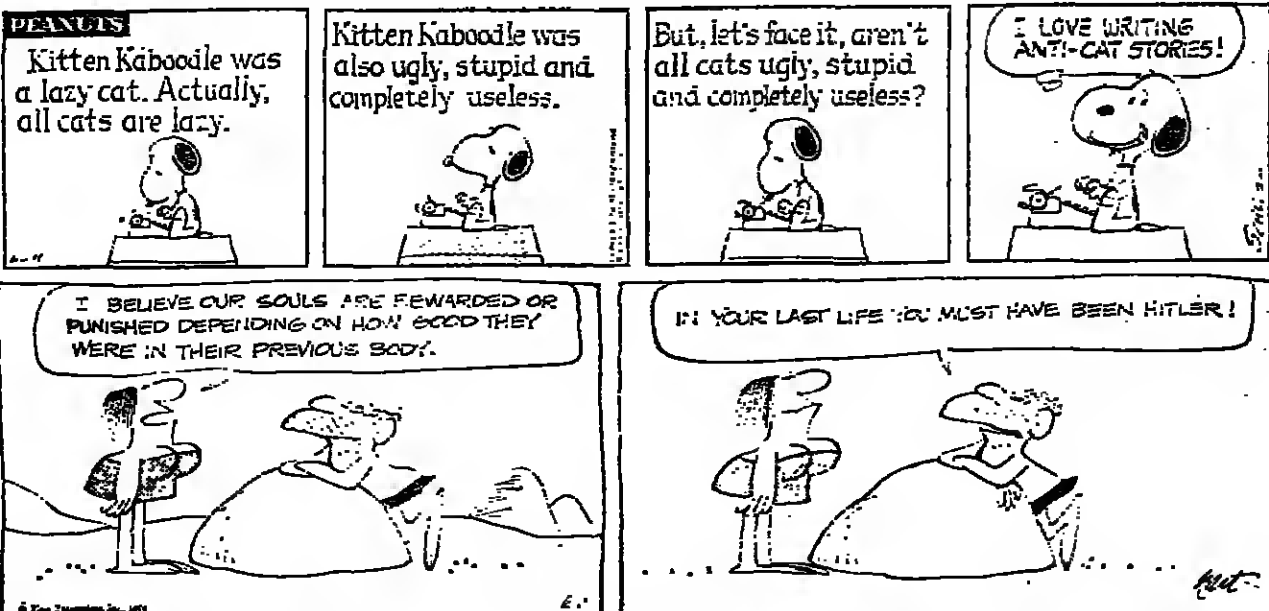
(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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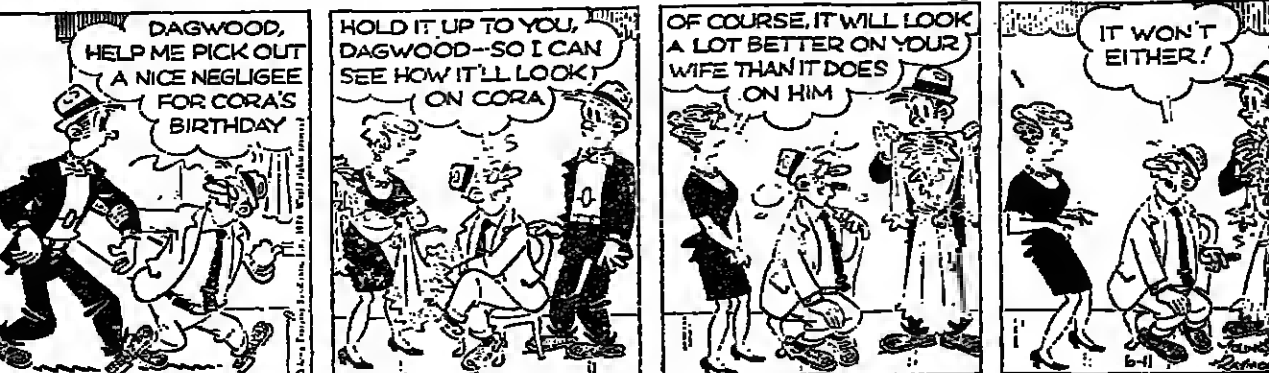
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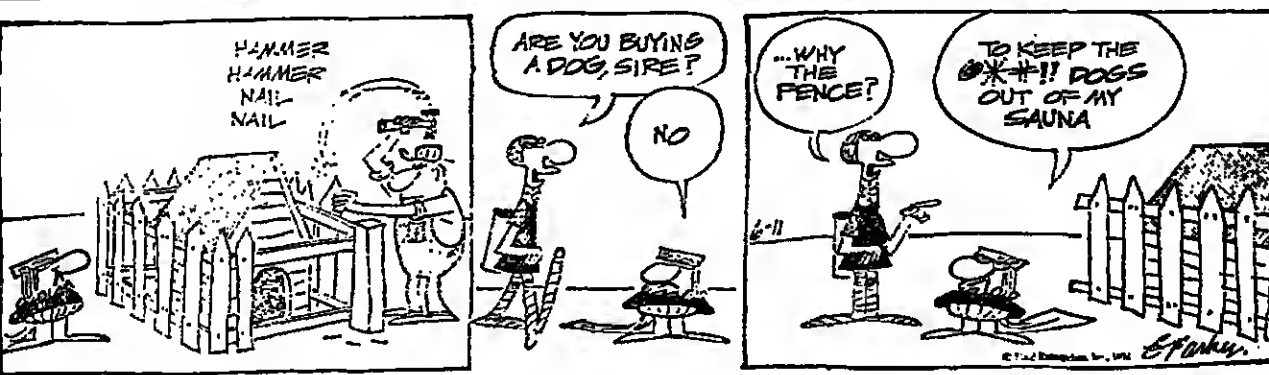
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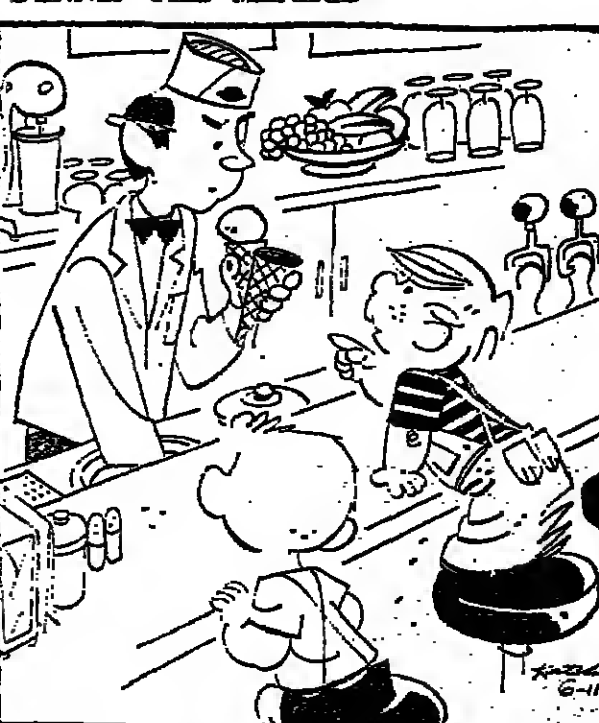
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RIP



DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY FRIEND HERE DON'T BELIEVE YOU CAN
PILE IT HIGHER THAN ANYBODY IN TOWN."

BOOKS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—LENNY BRUCE!

By Albert Goldman from the journalism of Lawrence Schiller
Illustrated. 565 pp. Random House. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

JUST who exactly was Lenny J. Bruce—or the Lenny Bruce who emerges from this detailed biography written by Albert Goldman with the aid of research done by Lawrence Schiller? He was a nightclub comedian who once borrowed a lighted cigarette from the black basketball star Will Chamberlain, stared at it in silence for a moment and then confided to his audience an appalling racial slur. (The audience registered shock. Mr. Chamberlain doubled over with laughter, the audience felt free to follow suit.) But he was also a stand-up comic who could blow fresh air through his audience while furiously censoring exposure of the hypocrisies of 1950-ish America.

He was a narcotics addict who was "busted" repeatedly on suspicion of possession, who beat one rap by "finking" on his connections and who was found dead in 1966 at the age of 40 with a knife in his back. The white robber cashed tired around his elbow. But he was never sent to jail, he never admitted his addiction, he struck the pose of the persecuted, and at least one of his many devoted friends believed at the end that, figuratively speaking, it was the police who had killed him. He was a winner and a charmer, a lover and a loser, a genius and a jerk.

A self-contradictory figure, to say the very least. A man you could pose in any number of different lights. The quintessence of hipsterism, the white Negro supreme, who aspired to raise street culture to the level of highbrow modernism, man of ingrate cut and figure in the

Einsehower years, who came up stairs to haunt us when the lid came loose from the fifths. The ultimate schlemiel, "who is recognized-in the Jewish world as a necessary companion to the ravy and the wiseman," as Mr. Goldman puts it. All these roles you could lay on **Lenny Bruce**, and work up heavy theses.

But what is impressive about "Ladies and Gentlemen-Lenny Bruce!" is that Mr. Goldman has refused to mount a hobbyhorse. Instead, he's given us **Lenny Bruce** in all his many guises—showman, jazzman, hipster and whore; liar, fink and junkie; genius, rebel, artist and hero. Instead, he begins by offering us "A Day in the Life" of

Yet one of the last anecdotes of the book tells how a police lieutenant showed up at Mr. Specter office the day after Mr. Bruce's death and offered to see glossy photographs of Mr. Bruce naked corpse for \$3,000, on the theory that "they could make fine bellows album covers!" You fully expect Phil Specter to scream with rage when his assistant, forwardly, shows the photo over to the woman. But Mr. Specter's "startling voice on the other end of the wire barked—'Bl'ern!'"

The anecdote stands as a judgment not only of Mr. Specter and the rock culture, but of *shrubusiness and the life* **Lenny Bruce** lived in, as well.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

Then he runs through Mr. Bruce's brief life, and the details are so compelling that they carry us through the few dead spots where Mr. Goldman falls back on the "and then this happened"

	Star	Week	Week End List
1	Water-Skip Down, by Richard Adams	1	9
2	Tawa, by Peter Benchley	2	14
3	Black Bird, by Wallace	2	14
4	The Sware of the Hunter, by Helen Macdonald	5	14
5	Burnt Gore-Vide, by Cashelmarra, by Susan Howard	5	14
6	Earth, by Margaret Craven	5	14
7	You and Me, Babe, by Chuck Barry	7	14
8	The Partridge	8	14
9	Amicities	6	17
10	Thirty-Four East, by Alfred Coppie	—	17
11	Times to Remember, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy	1	17
12	Great Spectacle, by Ben Miller	2	27
13	Allure: The Story of the Andes Survivors, by Flora Paul Reed	4	27
14	Zoomas Jefferson, by Fawn M. Shrodl	7	27
15	At the Fringes, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward	9	27
16	For Can Profit From a Mccartey Critic, by Harris Brown	3	10
17	The Fringes, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward	9	27
18	For Can Profit From a Mccartey Critic, by Harris Brown	3	10
19	Go East, Young Man, by William O. Douglas	8	4
20	How to Be Young, by Friend, by Mildred Newman	8	4
21	Bernard Berkowitz	8	4

BRIDGE

-Br Alan Trusco

The most dramatic deal in the first round of play at Venice between the Italian world champions and the American challengers seemed to promise a big gain for the Americans. In the closed room, Sam Kehele (North America) opened the bidding as West with one diamond and East with four diamonds over a two club. Eric Murray (North America) made a dazzling leap to four spades, a contract that would have failed by two tricks and might have been doubled. However, Benito Branchi (Italy) as North raised five clubs, which Murray doubled when it came around to him.

The defense took three diamonds

that East held one of the 13 honors to justify his opening bid. The men at the second trick a play that would be brought home the contract. West had held a small singleton. But West won with the jack and persevered with spades.

South entered dummy with a trump lead to take another diamond. But the defense took the rest of the trick. The last spade lead from W squeezed South, who could not keep the heart king and guard against East's diamond. Two six tricks meant 600 points for the defense. America, with a modest profit of a international match points.

tricks. East played a fourth diamond. South now had to judge the club position and misguessed. He played for East to have one of the club honors for his opening bid, and the result was down three tricks for a penalty of 800.

NORTH
♠ A
♥ 8554
♦ 932
♣ 10553

WEST EAST (D)

When the band was re-played on Vugraph (a board on which all hands are projected so spectators can follow the play) in front of a large and creditable audience, Bob Wolff (North America) chose an overall of one no-trump rather than two clubs. Giorgio Belledonna (Italy) contented himself with a jump to three spades, and North lost of three no-trump ended the auction.

The club suit was again the key to the situation. After a spade lead, Wolff, the Fortuna, assumed

♠ J108762 ♡ 543
 ♥ 1073 ♣ QJ2
 ♦ 19 ♠ AKQ76
 ♣ KJ ♣ 87

SOUTH
 ♠ KQ
 ♥ K9
 ♦ J854
 ♣ AQ942

Both sides were vulnerable
 The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 -	2 N.T.	3 -	3 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade Jack

Faces Yugoslavia Thursday

Brazil's Soccer Opener May Tell the Cup Story

By Brian Glanville

ONDON, June 10 (UPI)—London can a World Cup curtain have had so large a potential effect on the rest of the tournament than Thursday's in which Brazil, the holders, meet Yugoslavia in the second place in their group, clearing the way for a European success story. If they win, they may pick up a lot of money, but they may also have a "come good" to overcome their sheer lack of skill they may once leave the field behind.

you believe the form Brazil had in the 1970 World Cup was to be significant, then can give it little chance in competition. Hopful Brazil-Journalists will tell you in 1970, at a corresponding Brazil's form was even a bit better in 1970 they had Pelé, with a Pelé on your side, it is possible. Now there is Pelé, no Gerson, no Tostao.

center-forward problem not remotely been solved. It can be no consolation to a player that he is suspended from this match, as he also have a center-forward. It called up the wild and disciplined Cesar of Palmeiras, who for all his excesses, as still a man who got goals, who devastated beautifully the other spearhead, young Nilton, an elegant ballplayer needed a hard man to play and who combined so well with Cesar for the Palmeiras.

Slowly to Form may be that Brazil will be the pair of them Thursday and that Cesar will work hard, that he has deliberately been suspended from this match, as he also have a center-forward. It called up the wild and disciplined Cesar of Palmeiras, who for all his excesses, as still a man who got goals, who devastated beautifully the other spearhead, young Nilton, an elegant ballplayer needed a hard man to play and who combined so well with Cesar for the Palmeiras.

then you have such players as Nilton, the inclusive Jairzinho, the strong and versatile Pelé, the dominating Pelé on your side, you must have a chance, the more when you play a Yugoslav, whose finishing is always good. Brazil has a pretty good record, and a lucky one, as Yugoslavia's in 1950, at Maracana Stadium in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in a 2-1 win, 2-0 in a vital World Cup match, getting the first goal in the 11th minute, right off the field, having on his own open on a girder in the end zone. In 1954 the teams drew an elegant 1-1 draw in a World Cup in Switzerland. Yugoslavia must feel its turn comes, and that it has a good time in the World Cup. Argentina and Uruguay have been disseminating

Us' Luzinski Hurt

ILADELPHIA, June 10 (UPI)—Philadelphia Phillies outfielder Greg Luzinski underwent operation today to repair a ligament in his right knee. Phil Marone, who performed operation at Methodist Hospital, said Luzinski should recover quickly. Luzinski was expected to miss at least a week and will wear a cast for eight weeks.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
1st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	2nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
3rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	4th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
5th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	6th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
7th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	8th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
9th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	10th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
11th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	12th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
13th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	14th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
15th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	16th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
17th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	18th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
19th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	20th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
21st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	22nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
23rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	24th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
25th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	26th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
27th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	28th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
29th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	30th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
31st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	32nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
33rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	34th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
35th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	36th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
37th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	38th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
39th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	40th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
41st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	42nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
43rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	44th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
45th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	46th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
47th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	48th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
49th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	50th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
51st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	52nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
53rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	54th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
55th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	56th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
57th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	58th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
59th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	60th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
61st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	62nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
63rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	64th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
65th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	66th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
67th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	68th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
69th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	70th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
71st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	72nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
73rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	74th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
75th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	76th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
77th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	78th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
79th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	80th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
81st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	82nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
83rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	84th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
85th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	86th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
87th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	88th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
89th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	90th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
91st. Yankees 6, Boston 1	92nd. Yankees 6, Boston 1
93rd. Yankees 6, Boston 1	94th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
95th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	96th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
97th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	98th. Yankees 6, Boston 1
99th. Yankees 6, Boston 1	100th. Yankees 6, Boston 1

SEEK for private party Paris-180

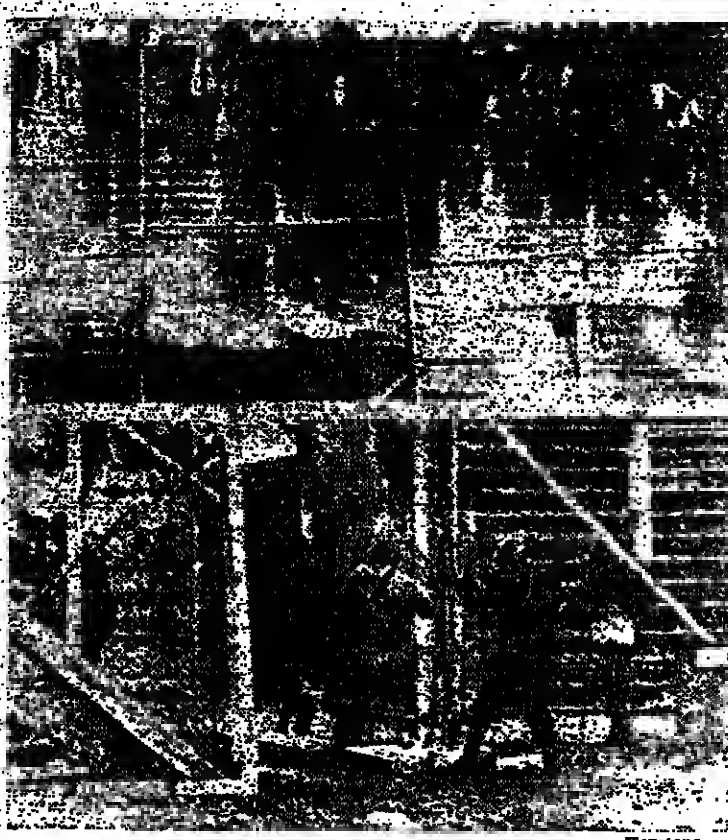
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BATTLEFIELD—Police with tear-gas weapons came in to control fans during recent championship game in Argentina between teams from the province of Santa Fe. About 70 fans were injured, 100 arrested. Game ended in tie.

A History of Play in the World Cup

FRANKFURT, June 10 (UPI)—The nine World Cup soccer championships of the past 44 years were like miniature wars where the pride of a nation depended on its 11 men on the field.

The first World Cup games were played in Uruguay in 1930, when the South American republic celebrated 100 years of independence. Only four European teams condescended to make the long ocean journey—Belgium, France, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

The finals were played between Uruguay and Argentina across the River Plate. Argentina, who were the defending champions, were disappointed when the Uruguayan team won 4-2, that an angry mob stoned the Uruguayan consulate in Buenos Aires.

The second series of World Cup soccer games was played in Italy in 1934 with Benito Mussolini cheering the national team on to victory.

The Italians had the home advantage, the stamina and the power but their opponents in the final game, Czechoslovakia, had such skill and subtlety that they nearly stole the Cup. The final had to go into overtime before Czechoslovakia made it 2-1 for Italy.

The last pre-World War II Cup games, in 1938, were also won by Italy, this time playing in France. These were the first games in which Brazil showed its talent with the ball but the anarchic team was outplayed by Italy, who took the semi-final match 2-1.

The 1950 games were decided not by a final game but by points in the last round. Even so, there was a decisive tie between Brazil and Uruguay, where the weaker Uruguayan side beat the Brazilians, 2-1.

In 1954, the favorite, Hungary, with four superstars—Puskas, Kocsis, Hidegkuti and Bosziki—was upset in the finals by the upstart West German team, 2-2. Brazil finally won the Cup in Sweden in 1958, when Pelé

emerged at age 17 as the king of soccer. The Brazilian team also included Garrincha, Zagallo and Vava. Together, they downed Sweden, 5-2, in the final.

Brazil's second World Cup victory came in Chile in 1962, this time largely without the help of Pelé, who suffered a torn thigh muscle in an early game. The finals victory over Czechoslovakia, 3-1, was due as much to the Czech weaknesses as to Brazil's strength.

In 1966, the World Cup victory went to the home team for the first time in 32 years—England. Brazil didn't even make the quarterfinals—Garrincha was never the same after he recovered

from an auto accident. Pelé was injured during a match with Portugal.

In a tense final that went into extra time, England defeated West Germany, 2-0.

The 1970 World Cup games gave Brazil its third victory and the Jules Rimet Cup, named for the French president of the International Federation of Football Associations from 1920 to 1954, the man who had launched the World Cup four decades ago.

Brazil, with Pelé, Tostao, Jairzinho, Rivelino and Gerson, rolled over its opponents to the final smashing 4-1 victory over Italy, with their hosts, the Mexicans, cheering for them all the way.

At San Diego, Bobby Tolan slammed a three-run homer with two out in the eighth inning to give the Padres a 6-5 victory over St. Louis and a sweep of their three-game series.

Tolan's round-tripper, his fourth of the year, came after both clubs had spilled onto the field for a 10-minute battle when Derrel Thomas of the Padres and

Major League Leaders

Player	Team	AB	R	H	RBI
Steve Garvey	Los Angeles	200	34	54	35
Tom Seaver	New York	176	18	38	28
Steve Carlton	Philadelphia	176	12	33	27
Tom Seaver	New York	176	12	33	27
Tom Seaver	New York	176	12	33	27

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Tennis Championships Often Omit Best Players

By Harry Hopman

NEW YORK—When the top-playing professionals and their bosses were fighting for open tennis in the 1960s, their catch line was that all major championships, and especially Wimbledon, which they considered the world championship, should be open to all categories—amateur, pro and coaching—good enough to qualify.

The first open Wimbledon came in 1968 and astonished the pros who had believed their first 10 years were ahead of the rest of the world. Four amateurs and four pros reached the last eight of the men's singles, two of each reached the semifinals and a pro, Rod Laver, was the winner.

At that stage, even the pros conceded that Wimbledon was the championship of the world. Now, one section of the pros—the World Championship Tennis group—plays what it calls the World Championship of Tennis. It is restricted to WCT members, the Lamar Hunt group. Therefore, for instance, it excludes Jimmy Connors, who is ranked equal No. 1 in United States tennis and while his co-No. 1, Stan Smith, in a slump, is regarded as the outstanding American player.

Even among the WCT players, the right to qualify is "not on an equal and fair basis." Sure, the two top point-winners for performance in eight tournaments in each of the three WCT groups—Blue, Red and Green—and the two top point-winners from all three groups qualify for the eighth men's World Championship of Tennis at Dallas. Yet, whereas the Red group played for its points in the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, West Germany, Monte Carlo and South Africa, and the Green group traveled from Belgium to Italy to Brazil to the United States to Japan and back to the United States, the Blue group played its eight tournaments indoors and in the United States.

Wimbledon takes 123 into its men's singles draw, eight of them through a large qualifying tournament. The previous week it brings a widely representative world field into play on the first day of the 12-day tournament.

Compared with the Wimbledon singles draw of 128, the eight players to the WCT final usually know one another as well as the handles of their racquets, and there must be an unusual Dallas qualifier like the world's best junior, Bjorn Borg of Sweden this year, to produce a new challenge.

It takes seven rounds to win at Wimbledon, three at Dallas, and the smaller number is usually an advantage to an underdog. Ken Rosewall, who will be 40 in November and who won the tournament in 1973 and 1974.

The argument that the matches are tougher because the class is better in the abbreviated Dallas draw is at least as Frank Durr's second round. The first, second and third rounds of the seven rounds necessary to win Wimbledon are sometimes too tough for some of the eight seeded Wimbledon men.

Because John Newcombe won at Dallas, I take his 1971 Wimbledon winning year as an example. The seeded, in order, were Laver, Newcombe, Rosewall, Smith, Arthur Ashe, Cliff Richey, Ilie Nastase and Cliff Drysdale. Drysdale lost in the first round, Nastase in the second and Ashe in the third.

The duration of championship quality is much more in the so-called double world championships, such as the Rothmans World Doubles in Montreal in early May.

Like the Dallas World Championship of Tennis, the Rothmans World Doubles is a closed tournament. The eight pairs qualify by winning enough points in the WCT Red, Blue and Green group tournaments.

However, doubles has been given so little thought by promoters that 100 often players who could perform and often have performed as a top international pair find themselves in different touring groups.

The Montreal doubles was won by South Africa's Davis Cup doubles combination of Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan, who defeated Newcombe and Oren Davidson, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2, in the final. Prize money to the winners was \$20,000 each, the first large reward for doubles. Yet, McMillan was not entirely satisfied. He feels there should be no restrictions other than quality for a world championship, that such an event should be open to all, not to WCT players only.

The entry certainly justified such an opinion. It did not represent top class, and few pairs other than the winners had form to recommend them. Hewitt built a fine doubles record since he, an Australian at the time, won the Wimbledon doubles with Fred Stolle in 1962 and 1963. Since deciding late in 1963 to live in South Africa, he has enhanced his doubles reputation in combination most of the time with McMillan.

But the runners-up—Newcombe and Davidson—are not a world-class pair. Newcombe could partner half a dozen other Australians and be a likely winner of that 2-0 in a men's tournament. But Davidson, a great friend of Newcombe's, is not world class in doubles.

What to do about this "infringement" of world-championship quality? I have been critical of it, but I don't have a remedy. Too much TV prestige and money are involved to hope promoters will stop such ear and eye catching publicity, and the combination of promoters and big-money professionals is now too strong to be dictated to by the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

During Harry Hopman's reign, playing captain in 1938 and 1939 and nonplaying captain from 1950 to 1959, Australia won the Davis Cup 16 times. Hopman helped develop such players as Rod Laver, John Newcombe, Ken Rosewall, Lew Hoad, Frank Sedgman, Ken McGregor, Mervyn Rose, Mal Anderson and Ashley Cooper. He left Australia to become director of the Port Washington (N.Y.) Tennis Academy junior program, which involves 700 boys and girls. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

In French Open

Kodes, Ashe Eliminated

PARIS, June 10 (UPI)—The French Open tennis championship lost two of its top seeds today but found a local attraction.

The tournament, drawing poorly because of poor weather, must now do without No. 2 seed Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia and American Arthur Ashe. Ashe, seeded third, was beaten by Spaniard Manuel Orantes, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2, in a fourth-round match which only lasted 60 minutes. Orantes was later joined in the quarterfinals by Frenchman Francois Jauffret, who beat Kodes, a two-time winner here, 7-6, 7-5, 7-5.

The Kodes-Jauffret match was played under the lights at the end of a cold and chilly day on the slow clay courts of Roland Garros, a stadium where Kodes usually excels. But Jauffret, a lean Frenchman, rewarded the crowd which stayed around tonight until about 9 p.m. by winning the big point.

In women's play, Chris Evert, the top seed, had an easy match, routing Spil's Victoria Baldoirinos 6-2, 6-2. Also moving into the quarterfinals were American

Green Increases Golf Earnings

WHITEMARSH, Pa., June 10 (UPI)—Huble Green increased his 1974 golf earnings to \$156,165 by picking up the winner's check for \$30,000 in the IVP-Philadelphia Classic yesterday after shooting a record 10-under-par 271 for a 72-hole affair. He had a final-round 68.

But he is still far back of Johnny Miller in the money winnings as Miller, who finished in a tie for third, became the first golfer to win more than \$200,000 this early in the year. Miller shot a par 72 at the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club yesterday for 277, good enough to earn \$8,850 and boost his 1974 total to \$293,356.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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1) COPY TYPIST. English mother tongue and accurate. Short-term contract. 2) TELEPHONIST. Fluent in English and French. 3) SECRETARY. Bilingual. 4) RECEPTIONIST. Bilingual. 5) TRANSLATOR. Bilingual. 6) INTERPRETER. Bilingual. 7) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT. Bilingual. 8) DATA ENTRY CLERK. Bilingual. 9) RESEARCH ASSISTANT. Bilingual. 10) LABORATORY ASSISTANT. Bilingual. 11) FIELD SERVICE ENGINEER. Bilingual. 12) PROJECT MANAGER. Bilingual. 13) QUALITY CONTROL. Bilingual. 14) SAFETY OFFICER. Bilingual. 15) ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING. Bilingual. 16) PUBLIC RELATIONS. Bilingual. 17) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Bilingual. 18) SOCIAL WORK. Bilingual. 19) HEALTH CARE. Bilingual. 20) EDUCATION. Bilingual. 21) CULTURAL HERITAGE. Bilingual. 22) TOURISM. Bilingual. 23) SPORTS. Bilingual. 24) ARTS. Bilingual. 25) MEDIA. Bilingual. 26) POLITICAL AFFAIRS. Bilingual. 27) DIPLOMACY. Bilingual. 28) INTERNATIONAL LAW. Bilingual. 29) ECONOMICS. Bilingual. 30) FINANCE. Bilingual. 31) MARKETING. Bilingual. 32) SALES. Bilingual. 33) DISTRIBUTION. Bilingual. 34) LOGISTICS. Bilingual. 35) SUPPLY CHAIN. Bilingual. 36) PROCUREMENT. Bilingual. 37) CONTRACT MANAGEMENT. Bilingual. 38) RISK MANAGEMENT. Bilingual. 39) COMPLIANCE. Bilingual. 40) LEGAL AFFAIRS. Bilingual. 41) TAX. Bilingual. 42) ACCOUNTING. Bilingual. 43) AUDITING. Bilingual. 44) FINANCIAL ANALYSIS. Bilingual. 45) STRATEGIC PLANNING. Bilingual. 46) BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT. Bilingual. 47) INNOVATION. Bilingual. 48) RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT. Bilingual. 49) PRODUCT DESIGN. Bilingual. 50) MANUFACTURING. Bilingual. 51) QUALITY ASSURANCE. Bilingual. 52) CUSTOMER SERVICE. Bilingual. 53) SUPPORT SERVICES. Bilingual. 54) FACILITIES MANAGEMENT. Bilingual. 55) SECURITY. Bilingual. 56) IT SUPPORT. Bilingual. 57) HR. Bilingual. 58) TRAINING. Bilingual. 59) PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT. Bilingual. 60) EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT. Bilingual. 61) DIVERSITY & INCLUSION. Bilingual. 62) SUSTAINABILITY. Bilingual. 63) CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. Bilingual. 64) GOVERNANCE. Bilingual. 65) ETHICS. Bilingual. 66) COMPLIANCE. Bilingual. 67) RISK MANAGEMENT. Bilingual. 68) CRISIS MANAGEMENT. Bilingual. 69) BUSINESS CONT

Art Buchwald

Impeaching Congress

WASHINGTON.—Congressman Cheesep, how do you feel about the Watergate affair?

"I am shocked, appalled and horrified that such a thing could happen in this great land of ours."

"What is Congress doing to prevent future Watergates from taking place?"

"We are studying the matter very closely."

"Do you believe there is any possibility that the House will pass serious election-reform legislation this year?"

"I didn't understand the question."

Buchwald

"Congressman Cheesep, what I meant was that, although most members of the House are very critical of every aspect of Watergate, they seem to be dragging their feet when it comes to making elections in this country less corrupt."

"I will not accept that. We have been thinking about election reform for some time now. We have been talking about it for over a year. How can you say we're dragging our feet?"

"Mainly because you haven't done anything."

"Well, I would like to say this. Reforming election campaigns is a very serious matter. We have to look at it from all sides. It's

"Aren't you afraid, Congressman Cheesep, that if you don't enact some reform legislation you will be impeached?"

"What are you talking about?"

"The Constitution provides that every two years the American people can impeach a congressman by voting him out of office."

"That's outrageous. You have to prove he's guilty of a high crime or a misdemeanor."

"No you don't. All you have to do is prove that the congressman did nothing about corruption in government. Any voter will tell you that's no impeachable offense."

"Hmmm. I thought you wanted to talk to me about Watergate."

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Lonely and Full of Hate,
She Joined the Nazi Party

By Lacey Fosburgh

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—There are certain things Sandra Silva likes and certain things she hates.

She likes, for instance, "discipline and a well-ordered life," warfare, the military and Hitler.

And she hates, to list a few, blacks, Jews, minorities, Communists, "troublemakers" anyone who threatens white supremacy, and the prospect of "wasting time."

Sandra Silva is a member of the local chapter of the American Nazi party. And, as a 30-year-old clerk in the Police Department, she has become the unlikely focus of a citywide controversy about the rights of those who belong to unpopular organizations—like the Nazis—to rally, speak at public meetings, wear uniforms and even hold city jobs.

The stern-faced woman has become a key element in a dispute over freedom of choice and ideas that has pitted the Nazis, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Roman Catholic archdiocese, among others, against prominent members of the Board of Supervisors, the Board of Education, the Jewish War Veterans, leaders of the black community, and significantly, many traditional local liberals.

There are many points of conflict, but two of the main issues are whether Miss Silva should be forced to change jobs because her Nazi affiliation might damage what the Police Department describes as its "sensitive image" and whether Nazis should be barred from wearing their brown uniforms in public.

After months of heated controversy, it appears that Miss Silva, protected by civil service rules, the ACLU and the Nazis, will be able to keep her \$514-a-month job and that the uniform ban will not be passed.

The situation began last December when members of the Nazi party, in existence here for seven years, but rarely in public, began to attend school board meetings and speak out against integration and busing.

The resulting publicity, said Mat Koehl, the 30-year-old president of the National Socialist White People's party (the official name of the Nazi party), has made San Francisco the most prominent chapter in the country. There are about 39 others, he said.

Although "official policy" forbids disclosure of the number of members anywhere, approximately 25 to 30 brown shirts invariably attend Nazi rallies here. And the one who was first publicly identified was Sandra Silva of the Police Department.

After more than a month of refusing to be interviewed, the young woman finally agreed to talk in a public restaurant, under the condition that she be accompanied by Allen Vincent, the local chapter president, and Mr. Koehl. He was in town for a rally in honor of Rudolf Hess, the Nazi war criminal.

The three arrived, with a tape recorder, and Miss Silva explained how she became a Nazi and why a complete dedication to the party has usurped, for her, any other kind of life.

Miss Silva, for example, has never had a date, never had a drink, doesn't want to get married and did not, according to an official at the Police Department, utter one word during her first eight months at work.

Miss Silva said she did not become a Nazi or a white supremacist, that in fact she had always been one. As a child, she said, "I didn't understand why, but I always felt this dislike for blacks. They disgusted me. . . . They were always causing trouble."

Asked if any specific childhood experience or series of events aroused this hatred in her, she said no, but that she had attended a largely black elementary school where her dislike grew and grew.



The New York Times

Her attitude was nurtured, she conceded, by the atmosphere at home where her father, then a policeman, now a probation officer, and her mother, both believed in white supremacy.

In 1964, when Miss Silva was 10, her parents left San Francisco to escape the black population and moved into a middle class white suburb south of here where she was confronted for the first time with "Jews, liberals and communists."

It's here that she began to decide, she said, that such groups were responsible for all problems in the world—including, she said, inflation, rising population and the vanishing wilderness. Her belief in white supremacy steadily grew as she became more and more disturbed by the "garbage" that was "destroying" American society.

At school she first became fascinated with Nazi Germany and the military and grew to worship Hitler because, she said, he understood the true problems facing society.

It was with "a great sense of relief," however, that in 1971, at 17, she discovered that a neo-Nazi party existed. She joined immediately.

Asked how she could reconcile her beliefs with the Nazi atrocities committed during World War II, she said it was very easy. Echoing comments made by both Mr. Vincent and Mr. Koehl, she said: "I read all about the myth of the six million and it's a known fact six million Jews could not have been killed by the Nazis. That wasn't their philosophy. People seem to believe their philosophy was genocide, but it wasn't."

Mr. Koehl, who scoffed at all suggestion of possible Nazi atrocities against the Jews, observed that the majority of the party members were over in their mid-30s and had little or no personal recollection of World War II.

In 1972, after she had graduated from high school and went to work for the Police Department ("because they said it was a better class of people, no blacks or Jews"), her involvement with the party intensified.

"I stay home all the time and I don't go out at all," she said. Five nights a week, for example, she does "party work" like addressing envelopes and mailing literature in her bedroom to the white house where she lives with her parents, Saturdays she attends party meetings and Sundays she's at home.

All the time Miss Silva talked, Mr. Koehl, who never smiled, and Mr. Vincent listened intently. The tape recorder turned and oodled touched the plate of roast beef sandwiches. Mr. Koehl, who said he makes "less than \$25 a week" and took over the presidency when former president George Lincoln Rockwell was slain in 1967, was excessively nervous, scratching his head and twitching his mustache.

He picked up only occasionally at Miss Silva's remarks. He seemed to particularly like it when, asked what she did for "fun," Miss Silva said: "Anything to do with the Nazi party is fun."

PEOPLE: Bette Davis, 66, Still
Getting the Last Word

Bette Davis, 66, considered one of Hollywood's ablest conversationalists, has usually managed to get the last word. She got it again in her own biography, "Bette Davis: A Biography" by Whitney Stone. Miss Davis's comments are printed in red type. Some samples: "He (Errol Flynn) had no respect for me as an actress because I was a worker at my profession and he wasn't." On her looks: "The real reason for never seeing Ruth was that I never liked my face on the screen—or off. I still spend my life wishing I looked like Katharine Hepburn."

The only living child of Booker T. Washington, Portia Marshall Washington, 66, celebrated her 81st birthday last week in Washington. She was also celebrating the publication of "Booker T. Washington: A Biography" by Whitney Stone. Miss Davis's comments are printed in red type. Some samples: "He (Errol Flynn) had no respect for me as an actress because I was a worker at my profession and he wasn't." On her looks: "The real reason for never seeing Ruth was that I never liked my face on the screen—or off. I still spend my life wishing I looked like Katharine Hepburn."

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